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HISTORY
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AUBURN

HISTORY
OF THE
MUNICIPAL CITY
OF
AUBURN
INDIANA

1900-2000

BY
JOHN MARTIN SMITH
DEKALB COUNTY HISTORIAN

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

JOHN L. FOLEY
MAYOR OF AUBURN
1972-1976

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To the William H. Willennar Genealogy Center
with the compliments of the author —
John Martin Smith

Published in 2004
By the
Municipal City of Auburn
Norman E. Yoder, Mayor

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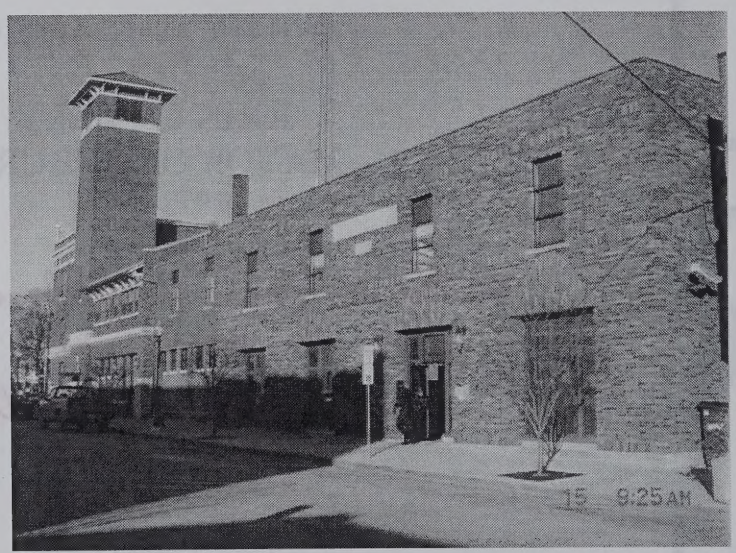
View from southwest corner.



View from southeast corner.

Auburn City Hall as remodeled and reconfigured in 1999 during the administration of Mayor Norman N. Rohm.

INTRODUCTION

Auburn was incorporated as a "city" on March 26, 1900. Prior to that time it had been a "town." Becoming a city had certain advantages at the turn of the century.

The Auburn Chamber of Commerce, itself nearly one hundred years old, organized a committee in 1999 to observe this milestone. The actual celebration was held the week of May 15-20, 2000.

In connection with this centennial event Mayor Norman E. Yoder asked me, as DeKalb County Historian, to write a history of the Municipal City of Auburn. Former Mayor John L. Foley volunteered to assist with the research. He spent endless hours going through city minute books and other city records to supply the raw information needed for such a project. I am deeply indebted to Mayor Foley for his efforts.

After this project was started, I was asked by Arcadia Publishing Company to write *Auburn: The Classic City* which was to be a popular history of the city. This effort had some stringent deadlines. It was published in November, 2002. As a result this history was put aside until *Auburn: The Classic City* was finished. I regret the delay but resumed my efforts on this book as soon as possible.

I have been assisted by many persons in this effort. Besides Mayor Foley, I thank Mayor Norman E. Yoder, City Purchasing Agent Dave Wolff, Board of Works Members Jack Randinelli, Danny McAffee, City Attorney Kirk Carpenter, and all City Department heads for their assistance. Former Mayors Jesse A. Sanders and Burtis L. Dickman also provided information.

This book is organized into fifteen chapters. My primary mission has been to provide a history of municipal government and the infra-structure of Auburn's Municipal Services, while providing sufficient background and collateral information to make the effort complete and readable.

A special effort has been made to name and recognize those citizens who have stepped forward to participate in our democratic form of government by serving as mayors, members of the common council, clerk-treasurer, and other elected and appointed officials.

Those department heads who have served over the years are also named and recognized.

The political affiliations of these persons are listed when known. If there is no political affiliation listed, it could not be ascertained.

I had the privilege of serving as Auburn City Attorney and member of the Auburn Board of Works and Safety from 1976 to 1984 under the administration of Mayor Jesse A. Sanders. While writing this book, I have thought many times of the thousands of meetings which our city officials have attended over these one hundred years always making decisions which have resulted in the fine city which we enjoy today. During my tenure, I recall mundane problems such as a plugged alley drain which resulted in citizen's cabbage patch being flooded to major decisions such as the building of Grandstaff Drive and extending Fifteenth Street from Hazel Street.

Tricia Boyer has keyed the manuscript into the computer and Dave Wolff has assisted with the photographs of the mayors and layout. Darlah Brennan has done the final typing and layout. Roselyn Wells, President of the DeKalb County Genealogy Society, has done the surname index.

Finally, I thank my wife, Barbara Clark Smith, who edits my writings. She always improves my work substantially.

December, 2004

John Martin Smith
DeKalb County Historian

Auburn City Hall as it appeared c. 1916. The original building had two bays for horse drawn fire apparatus.

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Vignette

How Did Auburn Get its Name?

It likely derived from the poem written by Oliver Goldsmith entitled The Deserted Village *which begins –*

Sweet Auburn! Loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the
laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed:
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please!
How often have I loitered o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene!
How often have I paused on every charm,
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
The never – failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topped the neighboring hill,
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made!
How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play,
And all the village train, from labor free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree;
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending as the old surveyed;
And many a gambol frolicked o'er the ground,
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round,
And still, as each repeated pleasure tired,
Succeeding sports the mirthful band inspired;
The dancing pair that simply sought renown,
By holding out, to tire each other down;
The swain mistrustless of his smutted face,
While secret laughter tittered round the place;
The bashful figin's sidelong looks of love,
The matron's glance that would those looks reprove:
These were thy charms, sweet village!
Sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please;
These round thy bowers their cheerful influence shed,
These were thy charms, - but all these charms are fled.

3.

EARLY HISTORY

As we celebrate the centennial of the City of Auburn, Indiana, as a municipality, it is important to review the history of the city prior to March 6, 1900, the date upon which municipal government was adopted.

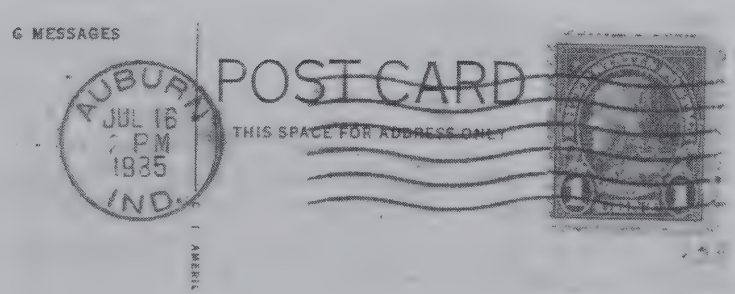
Auburn was founded by Wesley Park in 1836. Mr. Park was from Licking County, Ohio, and came to northeastern Indiana with George Stone and Hiram Johnson in the fall of 1835. They first went to Lima, now Howe, in LaGrange County where Stone and Johnson established a tannery. Mr. Park was not satisfied at Lima so he went to the Fish Creek area of northeastern DeKalb County and entered land adjacent to John Houlton.

Park then left for Ohio, but in February 1836 he returned to Indiana with a drove of cattle and a load of dried fruit, which he sold at Lima. While there he met John Badlam Howe, who was a lawyer and a member of the Indiana General Assembly. In the spring of 1836 Park and Howe went to DeKalb County and sought a site suitable for a county seat. They chose land where Auburn is now located. Wesley Park entered the land and with the help of John Badlam Howe got it named the county seat of the County of DeKalb by the commissioners appointed for such purpose.

After the land was entered, Park put up a shanty measuring ten by twelve feet for a temporary shelter. He then built a cabin eighteen by twenty feet. In the summer of 1836 he went to Ohio for his wife Sophia and his son Amos. They all returned to Auburn on August 6, 1836, accompanied by Lancelot Ingman and family.

The name "Auburn" probably came from the poem by Oliver Goldsmith entitled *The Deserted Village* which begins "Sweet Auburn: loveliest village of the plain..." Many other theories have been advanced but have been rejected in favor of this conclusion.

Wesley Park was a good promoter, and the village grew substantially. A post office was established on March 5, 1839.



4.

EVOLUTION OF AN URBAN AREA

Any urban area goes through an evolutionary process – from wilderness to a bustling city which many persons call their home.

Wesley Park and John Badlam Howe chose a site in the wilderness on Cedar Creek a bit south of the geographical center of the newly formed DeKalb County. The location on Cedar Creek was essential for water power which was used for grist mills and saw mills. The site was also at the intersection of two major trails – the Goshen/Defiance Road and the Coldwater Road.

First Stage

The Plat of the Village was laid out into streets and lots. These lots were then sold to our pioneers. A courthouse was built on the area designated as "Public Square" and commercial enterprises were established to serve the new citizens.

The village of Auburn had no government. There were no rules and no laws other than provided by the State of Indiana and the County of DeKalb. The streets were just dirt and had to be a major problem in wet seasons. Law enforcement was provided by the county. There was no method of disposing of sewage.

Second Stage

As the infant Village of Auburn grew, its citizens recognized the need for some government and, thus, incorporated Auburn as a Town under Indiana law in 1849. Town government was nominal but provided some structure for the citizens in the form of a town board and a constable. The main governmental function was to require able bodied men to work on the streets for two full days per year under the supervision of the constable.

The Town board could pass ordinances to regulate activity such as the disposal of trash and disturbing the peace.

Third Stage

This form of government served well until the advent of major municipal systems such as water, sewer, and electric. These systems required more sophisticated government and means of financing via municipal bonds.

Therefore, a referendum was held, and the citizens voted to go to the third stage of city Government. This stage provided the legal mechanism for providing the services demanded by a growing community.

Over a period of years, a village, town, or city becomes more than just a place. Auburn is a community of people. Some of our families have been here for over one-hundred and fifty years; others are recent arrivals. Auburn is "Our Town". We love our courthouse square, our DeKalb County Free Fall Fair, our basketball teams, our homes, our farms, our churches, our businesses, our restaurants. This is our place! This is our home!

We are proud of our community of Auburn. We have used our automotive heritage to celebrate its past, present and future. While we are one of the smaller of the places named "Auburn" in the United States of America, we are sure that ours is the best.

As we celebrate the Centennial of our Municipal Government, we recognize its importance in the evolution of our "urban area" into a first class community!

Vignette
Other Auburns

There are fifteen cities named Auburn in the United States. The states in which they are located and the population of each are as follows:

Alabama	*33,830*
California	*10,592*
Florida (Auburndale)	*8,855*
Georgia	*3,139*
Illinois	*3,724*
Indiana	*12,075*
Kansas	*908*
Kentucky	*1,273*
Maine	*24,309*
Massachusetts	*14,835*
Michigan	*1,855*
Nebraska	*3,443*
New York	*31,258*
Pennsylvania	*913*
Washington	*33,102*

5.

ORIGINAL PLAT OF THE VILLAGE OF AUBURN

Wesley Park was primarily a land speculator. Much as a developer operates today, Park purchased a quantity of land and then broke it down into lots which were sold one by one at a handsome profit.

The first step in this process was to have a surveyor prepare a plat describing the locations of lots, streets, alleys, and other locations. The surveyor then physically located the corners of the lots so that they could be identified on the land for purposes of sale.

The plat of the Village of Auburn is dated April 21, 1836. It apparently stayed in the possession of John Badlam Howe until it was recorded in the Office of the DeKalb County Recorder on March 12, 1879. The first lot sold was Lot 73 in the Original Plat to John Drury for $25.00 on September 5, 1837. The deed was signed by Wesley and Sophia Park and is recorded at pages 4-5 of DeKalb County Deed Record A, which was reconstructed after DeKalb County records were destroyed by fire on February 13, 1913. Lot 73 is located at the northeast quadrant of West Fourth and North Van Buren Streets.

By 1839 lots were selling for $40.00.

It was in the best interests of Wesley Park to secure the location of the county seat at this village. For this purpose he elicited the help of John Badlam Howe of Lima (now Howe) in LaGrange County. As a member of the Indiana General Assembly, Howe was instrumental in this process. He apparently received a number of lots for his efforts.

The Original Plat is bounded by North Street on the North, Twentieth Street on the South, Union Street (formerly "East Street") on the East, and Van Buren Street on the West. The locations of the Public Square, School Grounds, and the cemetery are shown.

The names of several streets in the original plat have been changed as follows:

Union Street to Thirteenth Street
Church Street to Fourteenth Street
Joseph Street to Fifteenth Street
Green Street to Sixteenth Street
Defiance Street to Seventeenth Street
Williams Street to Eighteenth Street
St. Mary's Street to Nineteenth Street

The lots are surprisingly large – just four to a block. In this era a town lot included the residence, sometimes a separate summer kitchen, a privy (which needed to be a discreet distance from other buildings), a small stable for a horse and buggy or wagon and sufficient storage for hay, sometimes a small chicken coop, and usually a garden plot.

The streets are all sixty-six feet wide. The actual paved streets today are only 30-40 feet in width, leaving a substantial "parking" on each side. Main Street at the square is one hundred feet in width. Most courthouses faced west, and it was probably thought that this street could become a place of public assemblage. The excess width also made it possible for a large horse drawn wagon to turn around on the street.

The principle street names were apparently based as follows:

Jackson – After Andrew Jackson who was President of the United States from 1832-1836.

Van Buren – After Martin Van Buren who was President of the United States from 1836 – 1840.

Main – Every town had to have a Main Street. In many cases naming a street "Main Street" made it the "main street" of the town.

Cedar – After Cedar Creek.

Union – After the "union" of states comprising of the United States.

There have been numerous additions to the town, now city, of Auburn. The process continues much in the same manner as performed by Wesley Park – with the recording of a plat in the Office of the Recorder of DeKalb County, although now many approvals are required, particularly that of the City of Auburn Plan Commission.

North side of public square. c.1915

6.

TOWN GOVERNMENT

The unincorporated *village* became an incorporated *town* pursuant to an election held September 22, 1849. The first meeting of the newly elected trustees was held September 26, 1849. The first trustees were Orlo A. Parsons, Wesley Park, Nelson Payne, James T. Bliss, and Joel E. Hendricks. The first president of the Auburn Town Board was Joel E. Hendricks. The first clerk was Timothy R. Dickinson, an Auburn attorney. The minute books of the town contain the names of many early residents.

Auburn was incorporated again in 1853 pursuant to the Indiana Revised Statutes of 1852. The town board established a system of sidewalks and authorized the planting of shade trees. It is likely that many of our fine old Maple trees were planted at this time and are now nearly one hundred and fifty years old.

Auburn Town Hall. The building was located at the present site of City Hall. The horse drawn fire wagon carried ladders and buckets.

7.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Auburn became a city on March 26, 1900. The reasons why the change was made from an incorporated *town* to an incorporated *city* are now obscure but it likely was a result of the need to finance public utilities which were then being installed. Some Indiana towns comparable to the size of Auburn have continued as towns to this day.

On March 5, 1900, John C. Henry presented a petition to the Auburn Town Board for Auburn to become a City. The Petition was signed by 322 registered voters which constituted just over one-third of the registered voters at the time.

The primary difference between a town and a city is that a town is governed by a town board comprised of 3-5 members which is both the legislative and administrative body. A city has a city council which is the legislative body and a mayor who is the administrator.

The city form of government has served Auburn well. The city has had a good healthy growth in its one hundred years of existence.

The present Auburn City Hall was built in 1913. It has been remodeled and updated several times, the last major renovation having been completed in 1999 during the term of Mayor Norman Rohm.

Those who have served as mayor of the City of Auburn are:

1900-1902	Donald A. Garwood	(Republican)
1902-1904	Thomas H. Sprott	(Democrat)
1904-1906	James Y. W. McClellan	(Democrat)
1906-1910	George O. Dennison	(Republican)
1910-1914	Hugh R. Culbertson	(Republican)
1914-1918	James Y. W. McClellan	(Democrat)
1918-1922	Eli C. Walker	(Republican)
1922-1935	Warren Lige	(Democrat)
1935-1948	Lodie Potter	(Republican)
1948-1952	Hal G. Hoham	(Republican)
1952-1964	H. Gerald Oren	(Democrat)
1964-1968	Clarren L. Boger	(Republican)
1968-1972	Donald M. Allison	(Republican)
1972-1976	John L. Foley	(Republican)
1976-1984	Jesse (Jack) A. Sanders	(Democrat)
1984-1992	Burtis L. Dickman	(Republican)
1992-2000	Norman N. Rohm	(Republican)
2000-	Norman E. Yoder	(Republican)

8.

MAYORS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS

Eighteen men have served as Mayor of the Municipal City of Auburn over its one hundred years of existence. This represents twenty-seven terms. From 1900 – 1906 terms were only two years. Thereafter, they were four year terms.

Five Mayors have served two terms. They are James Y.W. McClellan, Jesse A. Sanders, Burtis L. Dickman, Norman N. Rohm and Norman Yoder. The two terms of Mayor McClellan were not consecutive.

Three mayors have served three terms. They are: Warren Lige, Lodie Potter, and H. Gerald Oren.

The name of Potter has been preeminent in Auburn Government from 1898 until 1972 – a period of seventy four years. Silas S. Potter was a town councilman in 1898-1899. His son Lodie E. Potter served as a member of the Auburn City Council from 1926-1935 and as Mayor from 1935-1948. Another son, Forrest A. Potter, served as Clerk/Treasurer from 1928 until he died in office on March 6, 1952, a period of twenty-four years. He was then succeeded by his daughter, Janet Potter, who served until 1960. In addition, Glenn Potter, served as Clerk/Treasurer from 1926-1928.

Gilbert Potter, son of Mayor Lodie Potter, served as Fire Chief from 1946 to 1972, a period of twenty six years.

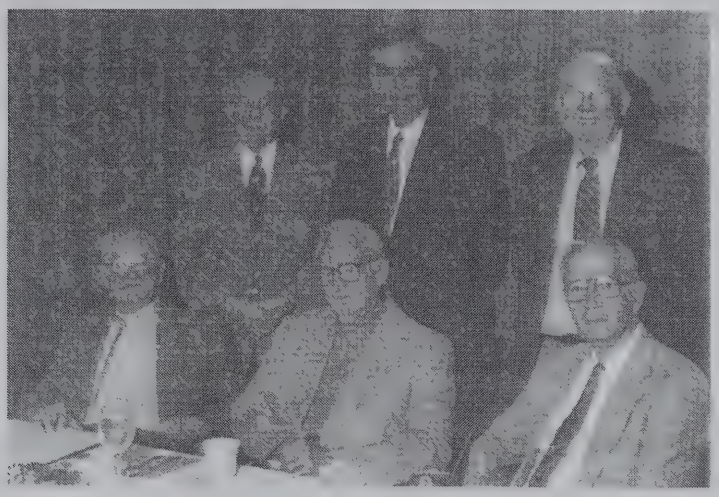
No woman has served as Mayor although Betty Carbaugh ran for the office in the 1992 Republican Primary. Three Women have served as council persons: Helen L. Johnson-Kelly, Betty Carbaugh, and Phyllis Gratz Poff.

Twelve Mayors have been Republican and seven have been Democrats. A socialist, George W. Randolph, ran for Mayor in 1904 but received only twenty-eight votes.

In any administration there are certain elected officials – Mayor, Clerk/Treasurer, and five council persons. The remaining officials are appointed and generally serve at the pleasure of the Mayor. These include the members of the board of Works and Safety, Chief of Police, Fire Chief, and Department Heads. City employees then serve under those appointees. Some have job security under Indiana Statutes and others have job security under Auburn City Ordinance and Personnel Policy.

Here follows a brief biography of each Mayor, those appointees who served during his term(s), and the major accomplishments and improvements during each term.

The political affiliation of each mayor is shown along with the affiliation of other elected officials when known.



Auburn Mayor's Club – 1998. Front row: Clarren L. Boger, Donald M. Allison, Jesse "Jack" A. Sanders. Rear: Norman N. Rohm, Burtis L. Dickman, John L. Foley

Auburn Mayor's Club – 1972. Front row: Clarren BL. Boger, Lodie Potter, Hal G. Hoham. Rear: H. Gerald Oren, John L. Foley, Donald M. Allison

8a.

Term of Mayor

DONALD A. GARWOOD (R)

1900-1902

DONALD A. GARWOOD

Donald A. Garwood, Auburn's first mayor, was born March 9, 1858, in Cassopolis, Michigan. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881. He immediately moved to Waterloo, Indiana, and entered the law office of Best and McClellan where he read and studied the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and, upon the retirement of Attorney Best, became a partner with Attorney McClellan under the firm name of McClellan and Garwood.

Mr. Garwood was active in many civic and fraternal organizations. He was on the initial board of directors of the Auburn Improvement Association formed in 1895 and the Auburn Commercial Club organized in 1903. He was a member of Waterloo City Lodge Number 307, Free and Accepted Masons, and was Worshipful Master of DeKalb Lodge Number 214, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Garwood and his wife, Jennie McClellan Garwood, resided at 207 South Van Buren Street, Auburn, Indiana.

Donald A. Garwood was President of the Auburn Town Board prior to his election as Mayor on May 1, 1900. A Republican, he defeated his opponent Thomas H. Sprott 364 to 362 – a difference of only two votes.

Auburn was a dynamic, growing city in 1900. It was served by three railroads – the Vandalia, the Fort Wayne and Jackson, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The economy was good, industry was booming – there was much to be done.

There were no paved streets, a limited water system, no sewer system, and the electric system was primitive and privately owned. The streets were dirt with little, if any, gravel. The only sidewalks were in the downtown area and were made of sawn timber. Water was supplied by private wells with hand pumps. Sewage was via outhouses at every residence and business. There was a public privy on the southeast corner of the square, adjacent to the jail. Electricity was coming into usage on a very limited basis.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Garwood were:

Clerk:	Charles B. Weaver	(R)
Treasurer:	David A. Hodge	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	John Zimmerman	(R)
	Milen E. Garrett	(R)
Second District:	Howard McCord	(R)
	John B. Relope	(D)
Third District:	Perry A. Muhn	(D)
	Eli T. Cochran	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Daniel M. Link	(D)
Marshall:	J.F. Lahmann	(D)
Chief of Fire Department:	John F. Aber	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Works:	James L. Lewis	
Civil Engineer	J.J. Van Auken	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Sewer Systems
- Water Systems
- Street Improvements
- Sidewalks

8b.

Term of Mayor

THOMAS H. SPROTT (D)

1902-1904

THOMAS H. SPROTT

On September 1, 1902, Thomas H. Sprott became Mayor. He had been narrowly defeated by Garwood in the 1900 election.

He was born in Auburn in 1850. In his early days he promoted immigration into the Middle West and worked as a surveyor with the railroads in building rail lines through the West.

In 1875 he returned to Auburn and became the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ticket agent and insurance and bonding agent with offices at 154 West Seventh Street. He then entered the real estate and insurance businesses which continued until his death on September 20, 1925.

He was married to Abigail J. Potter, and they resided at 330 West Seventh Street. He had four children: Donald P. Sprott, Kirby L. Sprott, Pearl M. Sprott and James S. Sprott.

Mr. Sprott was active in the Masonic Lodge and civic affairs. He served on the school board and was a member of the DeKalb County Council. He was a member of the initial board of directors of the Auburn Commercial Club.

Sprott Street was named after him, and his insurance office was located at 103 North Sprott Street in the 1925 Auburn City Directory.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Sprott were:

Clerk:	Charles B. Weaver	(R)
Treasurer:	George V. Schaab	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	John Zimmerman	(R)
	Ora Brandon	(D)
Second District:	Howard McCord	(R)
	J. Perry Long	(D)
Third District:	William H. McCorry	(D)
	Eli Cochran	(D)

Appointees:

City Attorney:	Daniel M. Link	(D)
Marshall:	J.F. Lahmann	(D)
Chief of Fire Department:	J.F. Aber	

Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department: G.B. Stone

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Streets
- Sidewalks
- Sewers
- Approved Interurban Railroad

Fort Wayne & Northwestern Traction Station. The Interurban Station is located at the northeast corner of Cedar and Twelfth Streets.

8c.

Term of Mayor

JAMES W.Y. MCCLELLAN (D)
1904-1906

JAMES W.Y. MCCLELLAN

The only person to serve as mayor of Auburn for two non-consecutive terms was James W.Y. McClellan, who was mayor 1904-1906 and 1914-1918. Also known as "XYZ McClellan", he ran in 1903 with the slogan "Health is Wealth." He advocated an anti-spitting ordinance which was adopted during his term and copied by other cities in the area.

Mayor McClellan was born on a farm south of Auburn in 1855. He attended the University of Michigan for two (2) years but was compelled to return home due to health reasons. He then farmed for about twenty years and then moved to Auburn where he dealt in real estate and fertilizer.

He married Jennie Barton in 1885. They had no children. They lived at 1110 South Main Street.

He ran for Mayor the second time in 1913 and defeated the Republican Candidate John H. St Clair by a vote of 572 to 521. The Socialist Candidate, George W. Randolph received twenty-eight votes.

Mayor McClellan also served as a DeKalb County Commissioner in 1908-1910. His election slogan was "I wear no man's collar." He was active in Democrat politics and was instrumental in securing Williams Jennings Bryan to speak in Auburn on October 14, 1904.

In 1918 he was Chairman of the DeKalb County Council of Defense. In this capacity, during World War I he was Coal Commissioner and apportioned coal to city residents. No coal dealer could sell coal to a resident without an order from Mayor McClellan.

He was also active in lodges, including the Masons, Scottish Rite, Knights of the Pythias and Pythian Sisters.

Mayor McClellan died April 13, 1940, at the age of 84 years.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor McClellan were:

Clerk :	Edward O. Little	(D)
Treasurer:	George V. Schaab	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	William F. Keesler	(D)
	Charles E. Rainier	(R)
Second District:	William C. McNaab	(D)
	James W. Sheffer	(R)
Third District:	Alexander Wilson	(D)
	Joseph Ensley	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Walter L. Penfield	(D)
Board of Health:	Dr. Willard Swartz	
Marshall:	James Frank Lahmann	(D) (died 1905)
	R.L. Thomas	
Assistant Marshall:	J. H. Bulser	
Chief of Fire Department:	J. F. Aber	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	G. B. Stone	
City Engineer:	Eph. Wineland	

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Improved Health Conditions
- Streets
- Sidewalks

8d.

Term of Mayor

GEORGE O. DENNISON (R)
1906-1910

GEORGE O. DENNISON

Auburn's fourth Mayor was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1845. After living in Wood County, Ohio, near Toledo, Mr. Dennison and his brother Levi Dennison purchased a farm near Waterloo and entered into the ice business. They constructed an artificial pond on the farm from which ice was cut during the winter and stored it in "ice houses" insulated with sawdust. The ice was then sold throughout the year in Waterloo, Auburn and Garrett.

In 1890 George O. Dennison was elected Grant Township Trustee and in 1898 DeKalb County Clerk. He retired as Clerk in 1905 and then became Deputy Clerk. He was elected Mayor of Auburn and served from 1906-1910. Afterwards he again became Deputy County Clerk.

When DeKalb County's temporary courthouse burned in 1913, while the present courthouse was being constructed, Mr. Dennison along with W. A. Austin, restored and reconstructed many of the lost records.

He married Joanna Baliven in 1873. They lived at 323 West Seventh Street and had four children: Nettie Dennison Eberly, Daisy Dennison Fee, Vay Dennison Groscup, and George Bradford Dennison. He died March 1, 1925, while still employed at the Clerk's office. He is buried at Woodlawn Cemetery.

He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Dennison were:

Clerk :	Edward O. Little	(D)
Treasurer:	Edwin E. Shilling	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	George H. Snyder	(D)
Second District:	William C. McNabb	(D)
Third District:	Joseph E. Ensley	(D)
At Large:	Jerry M. Carmen	(D)
	Robert A. Wilson	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Charles M. Brown	(R)
Marshall:	Charles Bolton (died 1907)	
	John W. Brown	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Harry Richmond	
City Engineer:	J.F. McDowell	

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Streets
- Sidewalks
- Sewers
- Annexed Territories

South Main Street looking south from Eighth Street.

Vignette

Population

The population of the city of Auburn has had a steady growth over the past century:

1900	*3,396*
1910	*3,919*
1920	*4,650*
1930	*5,088*
1940	*5,415*
1950	*5,802*
1960	*6,350*
1970	*7,337*
1980	*8,122*
1990	*9,379*
2000	*12,075*

These numbers are for those persons who reside within the actual city limits of Auburn. The suburban/rural population around the city of Auburn is reflected in the population statistics for DeKalb County.

East Seventh Street looking west from Cedar Street.

8e.

Term of Mayor

HUGH R. CULBERTSON (R)
1910-1914

HUGH R. CULBERTSON

Hugh R. Culbertson was elected Mayor for a four year term from 1910-1914. The regular election resulted in a tie. There was then a runoff election, and he defeated the Democratic Candidate, Joseph Ensley 542 to 520.

Mayor Culbertson was born in 1853 near St. Joe. He was educated in township schools and then engaged in farming. He married Harriet Dragoo in 1875.

In 1881 he moved to Auburn and engaged in the hardware business. His retail store was at the northeast corner of Seventh and Main. He also sold agricultural implements with a showroom at the southeast corner of Seventh and Cedar Streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson lived at 507 North Main Street. They had a daughter, Nellie Culbertson MacNaughton.

Hugh R. Culbertson was active in Republican politics and was an alternate in the 1908 Republican convention which nominated William Howard Taft for President. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Culbertson died in 1924. His obituary described him as one of the city's "best known citizens."

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Culbertson were:

Clerk :	Edward O. Little	(D)
Treasurer:	Edwin E. Shilling	
(D)		
City Council:		
First District:	John H. St. Clair	(D)
Second District:	Edward A. Baker	(D)
Third District:	Orville J. Wise	(D)
At Large:	Thomas H. Leasure	(D)
	E. A. Johnson	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	John Keeran	(R)
Marshall:	J. H. Bulser	
Chief of Fire Department:	Ora Brandon	
Water Utilities Superintendent:	James Lewis	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	James Lewis	
City Engineer:	Philip Holman	

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Built New City Hall
- Streets
- Sidewalks

Auburn City Hall and Sheriff's Residence and Jail. C.1936

8f.

Term of Mayor

JAMES Y. W. MCCLELLAN (D)
1914-1918

James Y. W. McClellan

Mayor McClellan's second term was from 1914-1918. His biographical profile appears under the description of his 1904-1906 term.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor McClellan were:

Clerk :	Charles B. Weaver	(R)
Treasurer:	Edwin E. Shilling	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	George D. Weaver	(D)
Second District:	Frank Shook	(D)
Third District:	James W. Hoffman	(citizen party)
At Large:	Warren A. Austin	(D)
	Perry Muhn	(D)

Appointees:

City Attorney:	E.W. Kinsey	(R)
Marshall:	Christian W. Tell	
Chief of Fire Department:	Willis Baughman	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:		
Street Commissioner:		

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

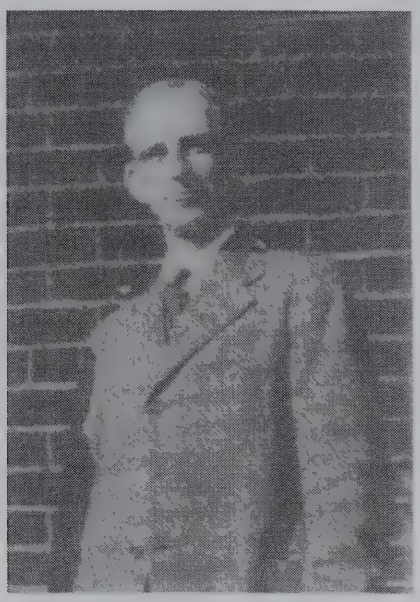
- Fire Department and Horses moved to City Hall
- Dedicated New City Hall May 26, 1914
- Streets
- Sidewalks
- Sewers

Auburn Fire Department . The fire wagon and horses were kept in city hall behind its arched double doors. There was a hayloft and quarters for the firefighters on the second floor.

8g.

Term of Mayor

ELI C. WALKER (R)
1918-1922



ELI WALKER

Elected in 1917 to a term from 1918 to 1922, Eli C. Walker served as Mayor of Auburn during the difficult times of World War I. He succeeded his predecessor James Y. W. McClellan as "coal czar" during the rationing of that essential commodity.

Mayor Walker was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1868. His family moved to DeKalb County in 1880, settling on a farm in Richland Township. He graduated from Auburn High School and Tri-State Normal School. He taught school for fifteen years and became head of the Corunna Graded School.

He married Edith Chaney in 1889. They lived at 322 South Phillip Street and had three children: Victor O. Walker, Clement Walker and Marie Walker.

After his marriage he was cashier at the Thomas Exchange Bank at Corunna. In 1903 he moved to Auburn and was associated with the LaDue and Caine Company in the business of shipping agricultural commodities. He later owned the J.M. Caine Company which had offices at 438 West Seventh Street.

Mayor Walker was active in several lodges including Masons, Eastern Star, Mystic Shrine, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In later years he moved to Arizona. He apparently died there, but the date of his death is unknown.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Walker were:

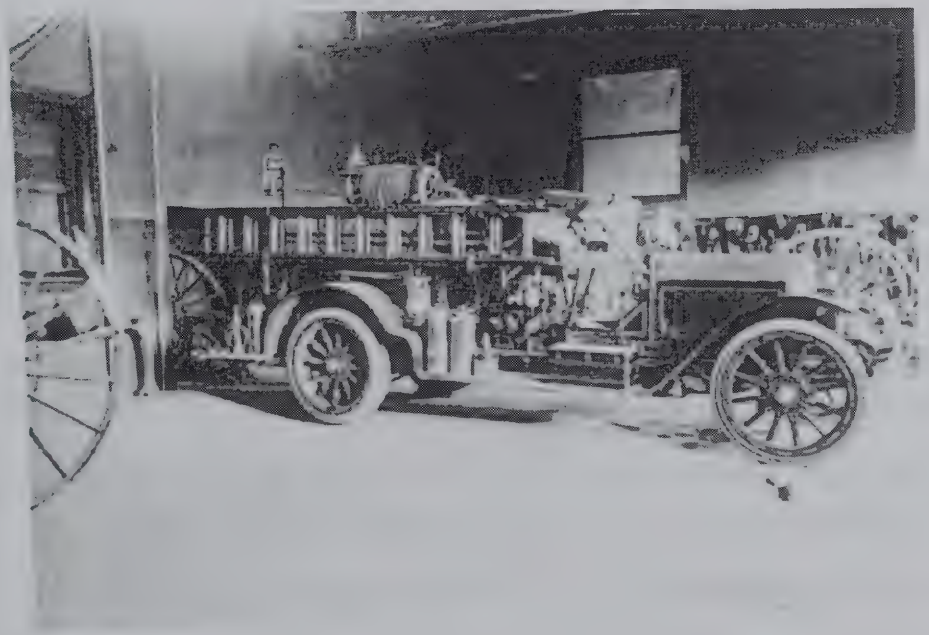
Clerk :	Glenn Potter	(D)
Treasurer:	Edwin E. Shilling	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	J. Frank Shugart	(D)
Second District:	Ira Winegard	(R)
Third District:	Frank E. Draggo	
At Large:	Ervin T. DeLand	
	Dr. Archie V. Hines	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Edgar W. Atkinson	(D)
Day Marshall:	Henry West	
Night Marshall:	Fred Kruger	
Chief of Fire Department:	Frank E Draggo (resigned 1919)	
	Perry Long	(D)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	E.E. Wineland	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	E.E. Wineland	
City Engineer:	J.J. Eakright	
Board of Health:	Dr. W. W. Swarts	
	Dr. F. M. Hines	(D)
	Dr. Bonnell Souder	
	Thomas H. Sprott	(D)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Purchased first fire truck, a 1919 American LaFrance 600 Gallon for $6,731.00
- Rationed coal during periods of shortage
- Fireman's Salary increased to $25.00 per year

THIS IS FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
LOOK AFTER YOUR CHIMNEYS AND FURNACES
— BEFORE STARTING FIRES —
AUBURN'S
FIRE LOSS $6.19 PER CAPITA POP 1924
Help Us Prevent This Waste

Fire Prevention Week.



1919 American LaFrance Fire Truck.

8h.

Term of Mayor

WARREN LIGE (D)
1922-1926

WARREN LIGE

Auburn's first three-term Mayor, Warren Lige served from 1922-1935.

Mayor Lige was born near Dutch Ridge in northern Allen County in 1883. He attended the district schools. He then moved to Auburn and established Lige Heating and Ventilating Company which specialized in large commercial projects such as schools, public buildings and factories.

He married Louella Hollopeter in 1907. They had four children: Walter Lige, Betty Lige Ineson, Ruth Lige Breeding, and Warren Lige Jr. they resided at 802 East Seventh Street.

Mayor Lige served as President of the City National Bank from 1931-1936. He also served as a member of the Board of Directors of several local industries.

He was active in the Masonic Lodge and the Auburn Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Lige died in 1948 at the age of 64.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Lige were:

Clerk :	Glenn Potter	(D)
Treasurer:	Ida M. Bates	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Charles P. Dennison	(D)
Second District:	Virgil B. Walling	(D)
Third District:	Harry C. McIntyre	(D)
At Large:	Harry H. Achemere	(D)
	Dr. Archie V. Hines	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Walter D. Stump	(D)
Marshall:	John Bunge	
Chief of Police:	John Devins (1923)	
Chief of Fire Department:	Perry Long (D) & C.W. Feller	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	E. E. Wineland	
Street Commissioner:		
City Engineer:	Philip Holman	
Board of Health:		
	Dr. F. M. Hines (D)	
	Dr. Bonnell Souder	
	James Y. W. McClellan (D)	

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Purchased first street flushing truck on April 1, 1925, a GMC Model K-71A-3.5 ton with 1200 gallon South Bend Model Street Flushing Unit with solid rubber tires for $5,912.35. This heavy truck, when loaded with water, rattled windows as it progressed along the street.
- Streets
- Sidewalks

8i.

Term of Mayor

WARREN LIGE (D)
1926-1930

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Lige were:

Clerk :	Glenn Potter (resigned 1928)	(D)
	Forrest A. Potter	(R)
Treasurer:	Ida M. Bates	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Clayton Weaver	(D)
Second District:	David Fitch D.V.M.	(D)
Third District:	Lodie E. Potter	(R)
At Large:	George M. Olinger	(R)
	Emory Penry	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Walter D. Stump	(D)
Chief of Police:	Charles Davis	
Chief of Fire Department:	G. Allen Lawrence	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	E.E. Wineland	
Street Commissioner:	Charles Davis	
Board of Health:	Dr. F.M. Hines (D)	
	Dr. Bonnell Souder	
	James Y. W. McClellan (D)	

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Streets
- Sidewalks

8j.

Term of Mayor

WARREN LIGE (D)
1930-1935

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Lige were:

Clerk :	Forrest A. Potter	(R)
Treasurer:	Ida M. Bates	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Otto A. Gengnagle	(D)
Second District:	Kirby L. Sprott (died 12-19-28)	(D)
	John W. McIntyre (appointed 1-15-30)	(D)
Third District:	Lodie E. Potter	(R)
At Large:	Myron Brandon	(D)
	Fred W. Knott	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Walter D. Stump	(D)
Chief of Police:	Charles Davis	
Chief of Fire Department:	G. A. Lawrance	
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	E.E. Wineland	
Street Commissioner:	Charles Davis	
City Engineer:	Philip Holman	
Board of Health:	Dr. F. M. Hines	(D)
	Dr. Bonnell Souder	
	James Y. W. McClellan	(D)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Purchased on December 9, 1929, a 1930 Model American LaFrance Type 91, Triple Combination motor pumping engine with hose car and 80 gallon booster tank at a cost of $6,750.00.
- New Seventh Street Bridge over Cedar Creek at a cost of $7,900.00.
- New Garage area added to City Hall at a cost of $15,800.00.

8k.

Term of Mayor

LODIE E. POTTER (R)
1935-1939

LODIE E. POTTER

Mayor Lodie E. Potter defeated incumbent three term Mayor Warren Lige by a vote of 1672 to 1086 for his first term of office.

Mayor Potter was born in Allen County in 1885. He attended Valparaiso University. He married Gladys Mochamer in 1909. They lived at 203 East Nineteenth Street. They had two sons, Gilbert Potter and Robert Potter.

Mayor Potter operated Potters' Grocery Store at 1315 South Main Street Auburn for over fifty years. He and his wife Gladys lived at 105 East Nineteenth Street.

He was elected to two additional terms 1940-1944 and 1944-1948.

Mayor Potter also served for twelve years on the Auburn City Council. He was active in the Republican Party and the Masonic Lodge.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Potter were:

Clerk/Treasurer: Forrest A. Potter (R)

City Council:

First District:	Charles H. Romeiser (resigned 7-31-1936)	(R)
	Jessie B. Garns (appointed 8-3-36)	(R)
Second District: (R)	Wayne R. Smith	
Third District:	Noah Yoder	(R)
At Large:	Myron Brandon	(D)
	Harve B. Elson	(R)

Appointees:

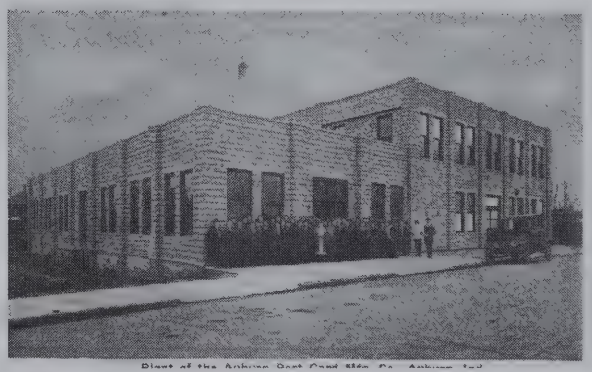
City Attorney:	Clarence E. McClintock (resigned 12-13-38)	(R)
	Hugh G. Sanders (appointed 12-13-38	(R)
Chief of Police:	Daniel M. Kreamelmeyer	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Lester Cogswell	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	G. Allen Lawrence	
	Charles H. Romeiser (appointed 7-31-36)	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Harry Davidson	
City Engineer:	Kenneth Smith	

Board of Health:

	Dr. Harry Covell
	Dr. Bonnell Souder
	Dr. Jessie A. Sanders (D)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Sewage Disposal Plant Built by WPA at cost of $108,871.00
- Auburn Electric and Water Plant rebuilt by WPA at cost of $48,500.



Auburn Post Card Co. located at 318 East Seventh Street.

Vignette

A Cruel Affliction

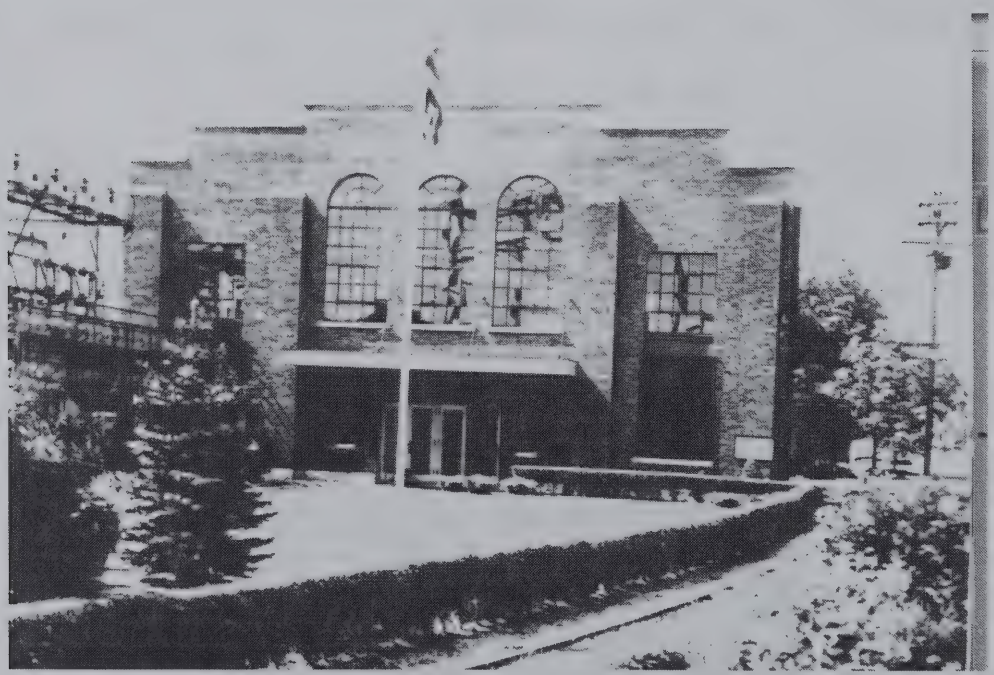
Mayor Lodie E. Potter suffered from an unusual circumstance. At the age of three he drank some lye which burned the lining of the esophagus. This narrowed the opening of the esophagus to such an extent that he lived only on milk until the age of fifteen.

Until the age of fifty-four he lived on a liquid diet which contained various concentrated food ingredients. Then in 1939 while serving as Mayor the opening of the esophagus closed completely so not even liquids could pass through.

In a pioneering surgical procedure performed at the University of Michigan Medical School at Ann Arbor the scar tissue which had accumulated was removed. Gradually, soft foods were introduced until most solid foods could be consumed.

After fifty-one years he could finally eat!

Mayor Potter's strange affliction was even more cruel in that he and his brother, Forrest A. Potter, operated a grocery store at 1315 South Main Street where he was dealing with foods constantly!



Auburn Electric and Water Plant as rebuilt in 1936.

81.

Term of Mayor

LODIE E. POTTER (R)
1940-1944

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Potter were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Forrest A. Potter	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Jessie B. Garns	(R)
Second District:	R. Wayne Smith	(R)
Third District:	Noah Yoder	(R)
Fourth District:	Harve B. Elson	(R)
At Large:	Leland Minor	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:		
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Hugh G. Sanders	(R)
Chief of Police:	Daniel M. Kreamelmeyer	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Ted Walters	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	Charles H. Romeiser	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Harry Davidson	
City Engineer:	Kenneth Smith	
Board of Health:	Dr. Harry Covell	
	Dr. Jesse A. Sanders	(D)
	Dr. Bonnell Sanders	

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- War Years – maintained status quo

Vignette

Speed Limit

Ordinance Number 26 passed October 7, 1901, provided:

> *Section 3. Any person who shall at any time propel any bicycle, automobile or locomobile at or along any street of the city of Auburn at a greater speed than ten (10) miles an hour shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than two nor exceeding five dollars.*

Auburn City Council Meeting 1944-1948. Left to right: Kelso Davis, Roland C. Pearse, Hugh G. Sanders (attorney), Edgar W. Atkinson(attorney), Lodie E. Potter (Mayor), Forrest A. Potter (Clerk), John C. Brown, and R. Lawton Feagler.

8m.

Term of Mayor

LODIE E. POTTER (R)
1944-1948

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Potter were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Forrest A. Potter	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Roland C. Pearse	(R)
Second District:	John C. Brown	(R)
Third District:	Kelso Davis	(R)
Fourth District:	R. Lawton Feagler	(R)
At Large:	Leland R. Minor	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Hugh G. Sanders	(R)
Chief of Police:	Daniel M. Kreamelmeyer	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Ted Walters (1944-1946)	(R)
	Gilbert Potter (1946-1948)	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	Charles H. Romeiser	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Harry Davidson	
City Engineer:	Kenneth Smith	

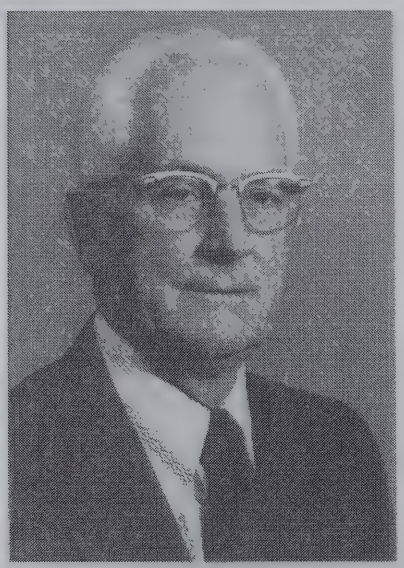
MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- August 6, 1945, purchased a 500,000 Gallon Water Tower built on Fulton Street at a cost of $64,900.00.
- Purchased new American LaFance Fire Truck at a cost of $15,497.00.

8n.

Term of Mayor

HAL G. HOHAM (R)
1948-1952



HAL G. HOHAM

Mayor Hal Hoham was elected in 1947 for a term from 1948-1952. He was a native of Plymouth, Indiana, where he was the leader of a popular orchestra known as Hal Hoham and His Bell Hops.

He owned Auburn Grain Company and Hoham Company which was a wholesaler of seed and feed. He was active in the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair Association and enjoyed Tennessee Walking horses. He was also a member of the Auburn Lion's Club.

Mayor Hoham married Mildred Humphrey in 1930. They resided at 1400 North Main Street and 350 West Fourth Street. They had one son, Harry Hoham. After the death of his wife in 1984 Mr. Hoham had business interests in Columbia, South America, where he died in 1992.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Hoham were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Forrest Potter	(R)

City Council:

First District:	Ralph Wible	(R)
Second District:	Clarence J. Keirn	(R)
Third District:	R. Lawton Feagler	(R)
Fourth District:	George H. Simanton	(D)
At Large:	Weston Walter	(D)

Appointees:

City Attorney:	Hugh G. Sanders	(R)
City Judge:	Harold D. Stump	(D)
Chief of Police:	Clifford H. West	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Gilbert Potter	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:		
	Charles H. Romeiser (resigned 8-20-51)	(R)
	Clyde C. Leeke (appointed 9-17-51)	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Ted Winebrenner	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Initiated Garbage and Trash Pickup
- Established Sanitary Landfill
- Installed Parking Meters in Central Business District

Auburn City Hall. Garages housed fire department and street department vehicles. c.1970

Vignette

Ball and Chain

Ordinance number 33 passed November 18, 1901, provided:

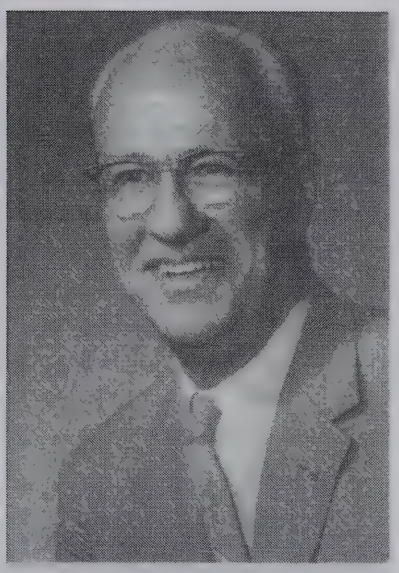
> *Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Auburn, that any person, except a female, adjudged guilty of violating any ordinance of this city, and who shall fail or refuse to pay or replevy his fine and costs, shall be committed to the county jail by the city mayor; and it shall be the duty of the mayor to insert as a part of his judgment that such prisoner shall be caused to work upon the streets, alleys and public works of said city until he shall have worked out such fine and costs at the rate of one dollar per day. And, if such prisoner is physically able, it shall be the duty of the city marshal or street commissioner to cause such person to perform manual labor upon the streets, alleys and public works of said city not more than ten nor less than six hours a day each week day until the said fine and costs are worked out as provided in the judgment. And if the safekeeping of the prisoner require it, said marshal or street commissioner may attach to such person a ball and chain of sufficient weight and strength to prevent such prisoner's escape. No prisoner shall be allowed any sum upon his fine and costs for any day he refuses to work.*

East side of Cedar Street. The Commercial Club Building housed the Court Theatre, Post Office, and Commercial Club Dining and Meeting Rooms on the second floor. The DeKalb County Jail included the Sheriff's residence facing Cedar Street. The Auburn City Hall completes this row of magnificent buildings.

8o.

Term of Mayor

H. GERALD OREN (D)
1952-1956



H. GERALD OREN

Mayor Oren served three terms – 1952 to 1956, 1956 to 1960, and 1960-1964. A Democrat, he was very popular among the citizens of Auburn.

"Jerry" Oren, as he was popularity known, was born in Upland, Indiana, in 1910. He graduated from Indiana University and had scholarships in football and swimming.

After college he taught at a small college in Chicago. He then moved to Auburn and operated the Franklin Security Loan Company.

He married Barbara Sanders in 1934. He then moved to Marion and Indianapolis where he worked for the Delta Electric Company. In 1940 he returned to Auburn and formed a partnership with Ben VanAmen, known as Oren-VanAmen Company which was located in the Auburn Hotel Building on Ninth Street. Oren-VanAmen Company was wholesaler of machine tools and industrial supplies. The company later moved to Fort Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren lived at 809 East Fifth Street. They had one daughter Ginger Oren Becker. May Oren died in 1975.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Oren were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Forrest Potter (R) (died 3-6-52)
	Janet Potter (R) (appointed 3-17-52)

City Council:

First District:	Ralph Wible (R)
Second District:	Clarence J. Keirn (R)
Third District:	Robert Ross (R)
Fourth District:	Harry R. Olinger (R)
At Large:	William F. Henning, DDS(D)
City Judge:	George Sockrider (D)

Appointees:

City Attorney:	William H. Husselman (D)
Chief of Police:	Clifford H. West (R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Gilbert Potter (R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	Clyde C. Leeke (R)
Street Commissioner:	Ted Winebrenner (R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Established Auburn as Citywide Bird Sanctuary
- Built Thomas Park
- Built Little League Ball Park Facilities

East Ninth Street looking west across Cedar Creek (note the iron bridge) with the Auburn City Hall Tower showing in the background.

Vignette

Shows, Theatres, Street Performances, and Games

Ordinance Number 27 passed November 4, 1901 provided:

> *Section 12. Any person who shall exhibit or participate in exhibiting, in said City, for payment or reward, charged, demanded or received, any theatrical performance, any show of puppets, vaudeville entertainment or minstrel show, wax figures, animals, any display of tumbling, rope or wire dancing or balancing, slight of hand, boxing, or wrestling match, circus, menagerie or electrical devise, musical concert, swing, or merry-go-round, bowery dance, roller skating rink, or bowling alley, pool or billiard table, alley, machine, device or place of any kind for sports or games, kept for hire or pay and recognized by law as legitimate, or any display or performance of the same general description, as herein after listed and enumerated, without first obtaining, shall, for every offence, upon conviction thereof, be fined as hereinafter provided.*

Commercial Club Building on South Cedar Street.

8p.

Term of Mayor

H. GERALD OREN (D)
1956-1960

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Oren were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Janet Potter	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Helen L. Johnson – Kelly	(R)
Second District:	Lloyd Hoodelmeyer	(R)
Third District:	Delmar D. Johnson	(R)
Fourth District:	William S. Quance	(R)
At Large:	William F. Henning D.D.S.	(D)
City Judge:	George Sockrider	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	William H. Husselman	(D)
Chief of Police:	Clifford H. West	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Gilbert Potter	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	Clyde C. Leeke	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Ted Winebrenner	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Established Plan Commission
- Built Iron Removal Plant
- Installed curbs and gutters in Residential Areas

Vignette

Quarantine

Health laws were established at the city government level. Ordinance Number 21 passed June 17, 1901, provided:

> *Section 18. Whenever a case of cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, or bubonic plaque is reported the city health officer, it shall be his duty to at once placard the house where such disease exists. The card shall not be less than twelve (12) inches square with the name of the disease thereon in letters not less than three inches in length. Such cards shall be posted in a conspicuous place, and shall remain until ordered removed by the city health officer, and it shall be a misdemeanor to mutilate or remove said card, except as ordered by the city health officer as aforesaid.*

Auburn Water Tower located on Fulton Street.

8q.

Term of Mayor

H. GERALD OREN (D)
1960-1964

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Oren were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Margaret Wineland (resigned 6-1-60)	(R)
	Orval Bair (appointed 6-1-60)	(D)
City Counsel:		
First District:	Quentin Mavis	(R)
Second District:	Edward Proksa	(R)
Third District:	Delmar D. Johnson	(R)
Fourth District:	Dorsey Speer	(R)
At Large:	Orval Bair (resigned 6-1-60)	(D)
	Fisher West (appointed 6-1-60)	(R)
City Judge:	George Sockrider	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	William H. Husselman	(D)
Chief of Police:	Clifford H. West (died 5-31-62)	(R)
Acting Chief:	James Rittenhouse (6-1-62 – 8-20-62)	(R)
New Chief:	Armand Campbell (appointed 8-21-62)	(D)
Chief of Fire Department:	Gilbert Potter	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	Clyde C. Leeke	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Robert Buschman	(R)
City Engineer:	Robert Buschman	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- City and County Built Auburn-DeKalb Airport, which was dedicated November 6, 1962.

8r.

Term of Mayor

CLARREN L. BOGER (R)
1964-1968

CLARREN L. BOGER

Mayor Clarren L. Boger was born in 1907 in Auburn Junction, Indiana. He was elected Mayor for a term from 1964-1968. He married Lannie Garner in 1931. They had one daughter, Kathleen Boger Wachel.

Mayor Boger began working for the Auburn Rubber Company in 1922. He retired as vice-president and production manager in 1959. In 1940 he and two other Auburn Rubber Company executives formed Sellers, Yoquelet and Boger, Inc. to make aluminum molds for rubber toys. The company was sold in 1947 to Walter H. Ball who changed the name to W. H. Ball Aluminum Castings, Inc. and later Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Boger lived at 1003 Ensley Avenue and later at 1200 East Seventh Street where they maintained show gardens of roses and other flowers. Mr. Boger was an active Mason and a member of the Fort Wayne Scottish Rite and Mizpah Shrine.

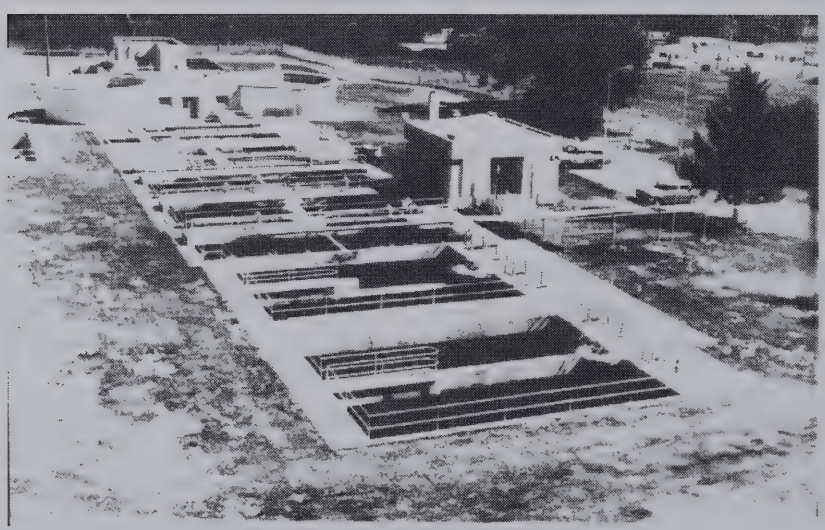
Mayor Boger died August 11, 1999.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Boger were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Delvin Armstrong (resigned 3-1-64)	(R)
	Courtland K. Fredrick	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Oren Grandstaff	(R)
Second District:	Edward Proska	(R)
Third District:	Gerald Weiler	(R)
Fourth District:	Dorsey Speer	(R)
At Large:	Fisher West	(R)
City Judge:	Phyllis Gratz Poff	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Donald T. Mefford	(R)
Chief of Police:	Cecil Barhydt	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Gilbert Potter	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:	Clyde C. Leeke	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Dawson Quaintance	(D)
Building Commissioner:	Noah Yoder	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Purchased new American LaFrance Rail Ladder Truck
- Built new storm and sanitary sewer system.
- Rebuilt sewage Treatment Plant



Auburn Sewage Plant located on CR 427.

Vignette

What is "Parking"?

The grassy area between the street and the sidewalks is known as the "parking." This rather archaic term is used by older Auburn residents who may say: "Now I am going to mow the parking."

The term is used in Section 2, Ordinance Number 19, Passed April 8, 1901, which provided:

> *All private parkings constructed and laid out and that may be hereafter constructed and laid out along the streets of said city shall be under the general control of the officers herein established for the control of the general park systems and protected from injury and defacement under the terms of this ordinance.*

The Auburn Electric and Water Department sponsored a float in the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair Parade. C.1938

8s.

Term of Mayor

DONALD M. ALLISON (R)
1968-1972

DONALD M. ALLISON

Mayor Allison served from 1968 to 1972. He was born in Muncie in 1914. He graduated from Muncie Central high School and DePauw University.

He married Francis McCormick in 1937 and in 1938 moved to Auburn where he worked for Warner Automotive Parts Division of Borg Warner Corporation which had moved from Muncie to occupy the former Auburn Automobile Company Buildings.

With his brother Kenneth, he later formed Allison Corporation, a distributor of automotive parts and hardware.

Mayor Allison was a member of the original Board of Directors of DeKalb Memorial Hospital, a member of the YMCA Board of Directors and served on the Board of the Auburn State Bank for forty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison lived at 1703 North Main Street. They had three sons: Donald Allison, Lee Allison, and Phillip Allison. Mayor Allison died in November of 2000.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Allison were:

Clerk/Treasurer:	Courtland K. Fredrick	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Oren Grandstaff	(R)
Second District:	John L. Foley	(R)
Third District:	Robert Eyler	(R)
Fourth District:	Dorsey Speer	(R)
At Large:	Fisher West	(R)
City Judge:	Phyllis Gratz Poff	(R)
Board of Works and Safety:	Donald M. Allison	(R)
	Oren Grandstaff	(R)
	John L. Foley	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Donald T. Mefford	(R)
Chief of Police:	Cecil Barhydt	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Gilbert Potter	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Light and Water Department:		
	Clyde C. Leeke	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Dawson Quaintance	(D)
Building Commissioner:	Noah Yoder	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Improved City Parks
- Brought Community Pool into Park System valued at $135,000.00.
- Built new Electric Sub Station
- Rebuilt many streets, curbs, and gutters

Vignette

Auction Bells and Bugles

Ordinance Number 27 passed November 4, 1901, provided:

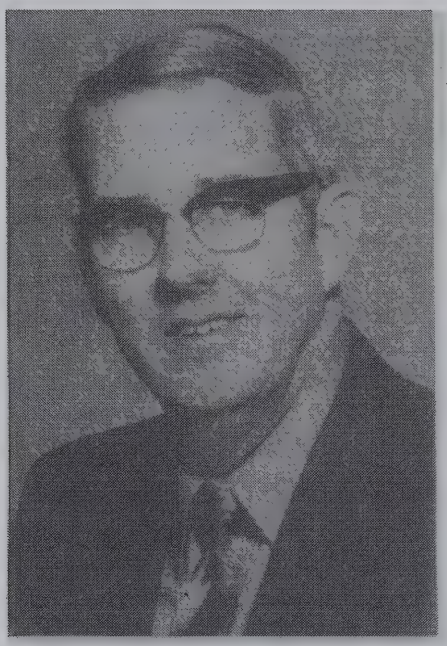
> *Section 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or cry for sale at public auction any goods, chattels, wares or merchandise from any door, window or other opening in any store, shop or other building within said city, so as to collect persons upon any sidewalk or street in said city, whereby the passage of persons along such sidewalk or street shall be hindered or in any manner impeded.*
>
> *Section 10. It shall be unlawful to give notice of auction sales by ringing a bell, blowing a bugle or creating a noise by any other device, instrument or method, elsewhere than in front of the building where such sales are to take place; any person who violates either of the foregoing sections shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty five dollars ($25.00).*

Wm. H. Loy and Co. Building located at southeast corner of South Cedar and East Seventh Streets.

8t.

Term of Mayor

JOHN L. FOLEY (R)
1972-1976



JOHN L. FOLEY

John L. Foley was elected Mayor of Auburn in 1971 for a term from 1972 – 1976.

He was born in 1925 at Bryan, Ohio. His family moved to Auburn in 1930. He attended the Auburn Schools and graduated from Auburn High School in 1943. He attended St. Joseph's College for three years.

He served in the United States Army Air Force from 1943-1945. He married Jane Schooley in 1948. They have eight children: Kathleen Hadwal, Mary Hemperly, Ellen Stahly, Stephen Foley, Sheila Myers, Sarah Foley, DVM, Patricia Schon, and Carolyn Foley, J.D.

Mayor Foley was employed by Foley Pattern Company from 1941 until the present. He is now semi-retired and serves as Chairman of the Board.

He has been active in many civic organizations including, Auburn Jaycees, Auburn Community Pool, YMCA, DeKalb County Free Fall Fair, and Auburn Cord Duesenberg Festival.

He served on the Auburn City Council from 1968-1972, on the DeKalb County Aviation Board from 1976-2000, and was appointed to the Union Township Advisory board in 2001-2002.

Mayor Foley received the Allen Graber Citizenship Award in 1996 and the Sagmore of the Wabash from Governor O'Bannon in 2000.

Mayor and Mrs. Foley resided at 307 North Van Buren Street while he was Mayor and now reside at 4742 State Road 8, Auburn, Indiana.

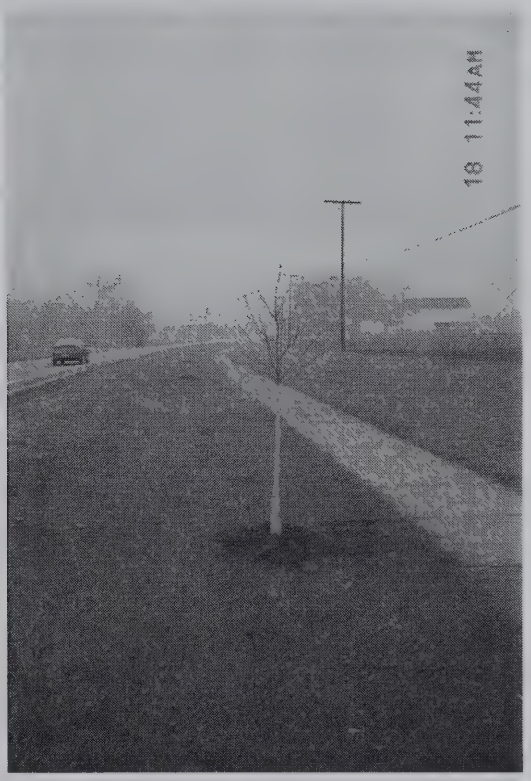
Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Foley were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Courtland K. Fredrick (resigned)	(R)
	Patricia J. Clark (appointed)	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Fredrick L. Brown	(R)
Second District:	Loyal I. Bowerman	(R)
Third District:	Robert H. Eyler	(R)
Fourth District:	Dorsey E. Speer	(R)
At Large:	Fisher C. West	(R)
City Judge:	Phyllis Gratz Poff	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	John L. Foley	(R)
	Fredrick L. Brown	(R)
	Loyal I. Bowerman	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Donald T. Mefford	(R)
Assistant City Attorney:	John C. Grimm	(R)
Police Commissioner:	Robert H. Eyler	(R)
Chief of Police:	Duane L. Keesler	(R)
Fire Commissioner:	Fredrick L. Brown	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Bill L. Walters	(R)
Assistant Chief of Fire Department:	John H. Hess	(I)
Utilities Superintendent:	Clyde C. Leeke	(R)
	Fred Sauerteig	(R)
Assistant Utilities Superintendent	Robert Cameron	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	Robert Parsons	(R)

Street Commissioner:	Homer Rose	(R)
Building Commissioner:	Noah E. Yoder	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Purchased Fire Department Tanker Truck
- Additional Stoplights on Seventh Street at Indiana, Van Buren and Main Street
- Storm Water Drainage for Commercial District and west Auburn
- Made Auburn Electric Department Independent
- School safety sidewalks installed on Eckhart Avenue and to DeKalb High School
- 911 Emergency phone number started 1973

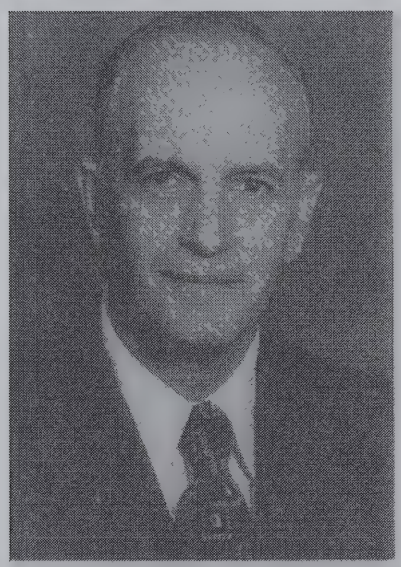


Bikeway leading from Morningstar Road to DeKalb High School.

8u.

Term of Mayor

JESSE A. SANDERS (D)
1976-1980



JESSE (JACK) A. SANDERS

Popular two-term Mayor, Jesse (Jack) Sanders served from 1976-1984, a period of growth in Auburn. Mayor Sanders was the brother-in-law of former Mayor "Jerry" Oren.

Mayor Sanders was born in 1917 in Nashville, Tennessee. His family moved to Garrett in 1920 and to Auburn in 1924, where his father, Dr. J. A. Sanders, practiced medicine and operated Sanders Hospital.

He graduated from Auburn High School and Indiana University. He was drafted in 1941 and ordered to the United States Naval Academy where he was commissioned and ordered to serve aboard the USS Maryland, a battleship assigned to the Southwest Pacific Theatre of Word War II. He was decorated on seven occasions and retired at the rank of Commander.

After the war he returned to Auburn and worked for Wiley Export Company. In 1949 he purchased the Auburn Bowling Alley then located on the second floor of the building at the southeast corner of West Seventh Street and South Jackson Street. He later built the Auburn Bowling Center at 1815 South Sprott Street. He bought the Kendallville Bowling Center and built the Butler Bowling Center.

Mayor Sanders married Helen Blevins in 1953. They are the parents of three children: Jeri Sanders Hillabrand, Teri Sanders Swim and Jeff Sanders. They have lived at 701 North Main Street, 1101 Highland Drive and 770 Greenbriar Boulevard.

Mr. Sanders served as a member of the Board of Directors of Peoples Savings Bank for forty years. He has been an active golfer and was the Professional at Greenhurst Country Club for a time.

Mayor Sanders died in 2002.

He was a charter member of the Auburn Jaycees, Charter President of the DeKalb County United Fund and Cedar Creek Shrine Club. He also served as President and long term member of the Auburn Lion's Club.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Sanders were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Patricia J. Clark	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	James Mason	(D)
Second District:	Pat Opper	(D)
Third District:	Pete Muzzillo	I
Fourth District:	Russell Morton	(R)
At Large:	Tilson King	(D)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Jesse A. Sanders	(D)
	John Martin Smith	(D)
	Tilson King	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Donald Butler (resigned 7-9-76)	(D)
	John Martin Smith	(D)
Police Commissioner:		
Chief of Police:	Ronald Hagewood (resigned 5-3-77)	(I)
	DeWayne Steman	(I)
Chief of Fire Department:	Dale Heitz (resigned 5-18-76)	(D)
	Bill Walters	(R)
Electric Superintendent:	Fred Sauerteig	(R)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	Bob Parsons	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Clarence "Sam" Bry	(D)
Building Commissioner:	Jay Stonestreet (resigned 1977)	(D)
	Noah Yoder	(R)
City Engineer:	Michael Klink	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Extended Fifteenth Street and North Street
- Created Grandstaff Drive

Grandstaff Drive, across from Scott's Plaza, facing south to Seventh Street.

North Main Street looking north from Seventh Street.
Auburn State Bank is on the left.

8v.

Term of Mayor

JESSE A. SANDERS (D)
1980-1984

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Sanders were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Patricia J. Clark	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Wilmer Rediger	(R)
Second District:	Paul Trausch	(R)
Third District:	Lincoln Record	(D)
Fourth District:	Paul Lutz	(D)
At Large:	Burtis Dickman	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Jesse A. Sanders	(D)
	Wilmer Rediger	(R)
	John Martin Smith	(D)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	John Martin Smith	(D)
Chief of Police:	John Michael Colgate	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Bill Walters	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	Bob Parsons	(R)
Street Commissioner:	Clarence "Sam" Bry	(D)
Building Commissioner:	Noah Yoder	(R)
City Engineer:	Michael Klink	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Department:	Clyde James	(I)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

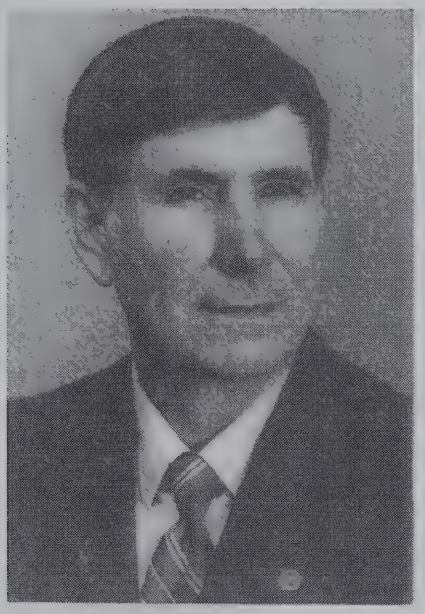
- Improved West Seventh Street
- Attracted Industry
- Added custom stone trash containers & planters around Courthouse Square, designed by Councilman Burt Dickman
- Established Port Authority to maintain railroad connection of Auburn Foundry, Gengnagel Lumber, Rieke Corporation, & Dana Corporation

Port Authority Railroad, facing south to the CSX Railroad main tracks. On the right is a siding constructed by the Alcoa Aluminum plant.

8w.

Term of Mayor

BURTIS L. DICKMAN (R)
1984-1988



BURTIS L. DICKMAN

Burt Dickman served as Mayor of Auburn for two terms – 1984 to 1992. Burt was born in Elkhart but grew up in St. Joe and attended Tri-State College at Angola.

He married Elsie Baughman in 1951. He worked at the Sechler Pickle Factory during his high school years. He served as a Radio Operator on the USS Grampas Submarine while in the Navy during the Korean War. He then took a job as a telegraph operator for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In 1955 Burt and Elsie opened the mobile home court at 2100 Wayne Street. They later developed West Edge Mobile Home court at 1112 West Seventh Street. These businesses have been very successful and have afforded Burt the time to be involved in many civic activities. He was a member of the Auburn Jaycees and is a life member of Kiwanis International. He served as a member of the Auburn City Council from 1980 to 1984.

Mayor and Mrs. Dickman live at 2222 Wayne Street and are the parents of five children: Cynthia Dickman Thatcher, Steven W. Dickman, Susan Dickman Reger, Donald E. Dickman and Gregory L. Dickman.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Dickman were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Patricia J. Clark	(R)
City Council:		
First District:	Phyllis Gratz Poff	(R)
Second District:	Paul Trausch	(R)
Third District:	Bill Jones	(R)
Fourth District:	Betty Carbaugh	(R)
At Large:	Danny McAfee	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Burtis L. Dickman	(R)
	Danny McAfee	(R)
	Betty Carbaugh (1988)	(R)
	Paul Trausch	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Donald Stuckey	(R)
	Hugh Taylor (1988)	(R)
Chief of Police:	Duane Keesler	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Bill Walters	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Electrical Department:	Stuart Tuttle	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	David Lochner	(R)
Street Commissioner:	David Miller	(R)
Building Commissioner:	Edward Wallace	(D)
City Engineer:	Michael Kline	(D)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Brought eight new industries to Auburn
West side sanitary sewer
Lift Station at First Street
Modernized street repair by using Purdue University Road School guidelines
New Fire Station #2 at Fifteenth Street & Grandstaff
Started Auburn Recycling Program
Started cleaning sewers with video camera

8x.

Term of Mayor

BURTIS L. DICKMAN (R)
1988-1992

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Dickman were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Patricia J. Clark	(R)
City Council		
First District:	Bill Jones	(R)
Second District:	Paul Trausch	(R)
Third District:	Richard Ring	(R)
Fourth District:	Betty Carbaugh	(R)
At Large:	Jim Brown	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Burtis L. Dickman	(R)
	Betty Carbaugh (1988)	(R)
	Norman E. Yoder (1990-91)	(R)
	Bill Jones (1991)	(R)
	Richard Ring (1989-1990)	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Hugh Taylor	(R)
Assistant City Attorney:	Kevin Likes (1991)	(R)
	Donald Mefford (1992)	(R)
Chief of Police:	Duane "Buck" Keesler	(R)
Chief of Fire Department:	Bill Walters	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Electrical Department:	Stuart Tuttle	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	David Lochner	(R)
Street Commissioner:	David Miller	(R)
Building Commissioner:	Michael Ley	(R)
City Engineer:	Michael Kline	(D)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Waste Treatment Plant Expansion
Sewer Separation Project
New Windows for City hall
Added Wells at North Street
Aided Plant Expansion with Tax Abatements
Added antique streetlights around Courthouse Square
Historical District established in downtown square

Two of the four wells in the wellfield just north of the North Street Water Plant.

8y.

Term of Mayor

NORMAN N. ROHM (R)
1992-1996

NORMAN N. ROHM

Mayor Norman N. Rohm was born on December 6, 1929. He attended the Auburn Schools and graduated from Auburn High School in 1947 and from DePauw University in 1951.

He served in the United States Marines from 1951-1953 and attained the rank of Major. He married the former Sue Anne Segholdt of Defiance, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rohm reside at 512 Hawthorne Place. They are the parents of four children: Jeff Rohm, Rex Rohm, Sharon Rohm and Mark Rohm.

Mayor Rohm was the owner of a General Motors Dealership known as Rohm Chevrolet located at 219 North Main Street. In 1965 the dealership was moved to West Seventh Street. After the dealership was sold in 1985, Mayor Rohm was engaged in the sale of real estate with Wible and Associates located at 508 South Grandstaff Drive.

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Rohm were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Rebecca Fuller	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	Norman Gerig	(R)
Second District:	Terry Rayle	(D)
Third District:	Richard Ring	(R)
Fourth District:	Michael R. Walter	(D)
At Large:	Michael D. Boswell	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Norman N. Rohm	(R)
	James Peters	(R)
	Michael D. Boswell	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Don Mefford (resigned 6-30-93)	(R)
	Kirk Carpenter	(D)
Chief of Police:	Kerry Uhrick	(I)
Chief of Fire Department:	Clarence Boger (resigned 7-1-92)	(R)
	Jerry Bauermeister	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Department:	Stuart Tuttle	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	David Lochner	(R)
Street Commissioner:	David Miller	(R)
Building Commissioner:	Michael Ley	(R)
City Engineer:	Michael Kline	(D)
Parks Superintendent:	Andrew Jogoda	(I)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Eight Residential sub-divisions added
New Electric Department building on CR 29 at cost of $1,800,000.00
Fifteenth Street extended to Touring Drive
Rebuilt North Street
Community Pool renovated

North Street, facing west to Grandstaff Drive.

8z.

Term of Mayor

NORMAN N. ROHM (R)
1996-2000

Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Rohm were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Rebecca Fuller	(D)
City Council:		
First District:	David J. Lorey	(R)
Second District:	Terry Rayle	(D)
Third District:	Richard Ring	(R)
Fourth District:	Michael R. Walter	(D)
At Large:	Michael D. Boswell	(R)
Board of Works and Safety:		
	Norman N. Rohm	(R)
	William G. Heimach	(R)
	Marianne Reynolds	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Kirk Carpenter	(D)
Assistant City Attorney:	Erik Weber	(D)
Chief of Police:	Kerry Uhrick	(I)
Chief of Fire Department:	Jerry Bauermeister	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Department:	Stuart Tuttle	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	David Lochner	(R)
Street Commissioner:	David Miller	(R)
Building Commissioner:	Michael Ley	(R)
City Engineer:	Steven A. Bruns	(I)
Park Superintendent:	Andrew Jogoda	(I)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Remodeled City Hall at cost of $1,300,000.00
- Annexed land to Auburn north and east
- 12 new residential sub-divisions added
- New Fire Station built at CR35 and State Road 8 at a cost of $1,400,000.00
- Rebuilt both east & west Ninth Street.

Fire Station #1

Vignette

Auburn City Hall

The Auburn City Hall was built in 1913 during the administration of Mayor Hugh Culbertson at the northeast corner of South Cedar and East Ninth Street. It is a handsome building with a bell tower that was used to summon firefighters. The contractor was Harry H. Ackemere of Auburn. It housed city offices and the Auburn Fire Department. When built, the fire department used horses to draw a steam powered fire engine. The building contained stables and a hay loft. A small fire was kept burning in the steam fire engine. As the horses pulled the unit to a fire the fire under the steam boiler was stoked up to build up steam. The unit was used to pump water from cisterns strategically located around the city. The first motorized fire truck was purchased in 1919. It was a 1919 American La France pumper.

The city hall has been modernized several times, the last extensive modification having occurred in 1999 under the administration of Mayor Norman Rohm.

8aa.

Term of Mayor

NORMAN E. YODER (R)
2000- 2004

NORMAN E. YODER

Mayor Norm Yoder was born in July 11, 1949. He attended Auburn Schools and graduated from Auburn High School in 1967. In 1972, he graduated from Purdue University with a degree in Civil Engineering. He owned and operated Yoder & Yoder Concrete for 27 years. He also built and still owns the Auburn Skatin' Station with his wife Peg. They also designed, built, and operated Joshua's restaurant for 3 years. He married Peg Smith in 1972 .

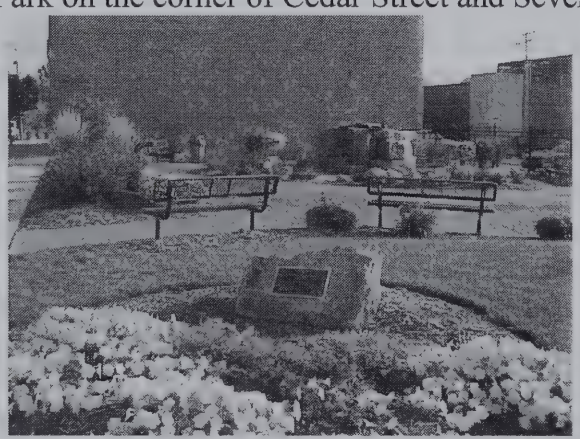
Those who held offices and appointments under Mayor Yoder were:

Clerk Treasurer:	Rebecca Fuller	(D)
City Council		
First District:	Michael D. Boswell	(R)
Second District:	Kurt Harriman (resigned 4/2/02)	(R)

	Richard Crawford	
(R)		
	(appointed 4/2/02)	
Third District:	Richard Ring	(R)
Fourth District:	Dave Stafford	(R)
	(resigned 11-21-2000)	
	John Mohre	(R)
	(appointed 11-21-2000)	
At Large:	Dave Lorey	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Norman Yoder	(R)
	Danny McAffee	(R)
	John R. Randinelli	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Kirk Carpenter	(D)
Assistant City Attorney:	Eric Weber	(D)
Chief of Police:	Martin D. McCoy	(I)
Chief of Fire Department:	Jerry Bauermeister	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Department:	Stuart Tuttle	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	David Lochner	(R)
Street Commissioner:	William Brandon	(I)
Administrator, Department of Buildings, Planning And Development:	Craig J. Berndt	(I)
City Engineer:	Steven A. Bruns	(I)
Park Superintendent:	Andy Jagoda/Rick Hower	(R)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Completed the City's technology upgrade
Annexed new commercial development on west side of I-69
Expanded city sewers to east and south to Kruse Auction Park
Expanded the Auburn Electric territory to the west
Expanded sewers to west side of I-69
Creation of Courtyard Park on the corner of Cedar Street and Seventh Street



Courtyard Park at the southeast corner of Cedar Street & Seventh Street.

8bb.

Term of Mayor

NORMAN E. YODER (R)
2004-

Clerk Treasurer:	Patricia Miller	(R)
City Council		
First District:	Richard Crawford	(R)
Second District:	Dave Painter	(R)
Third District:	Marilyn Gearhart	(R)
Fourth District:	Richard Ring	(R)
Fifth District:	Michael R. Walter	(D)
At Large:	Greg Kenner	(R)
At Large:	Jim Finchum	(R)
Board of Public Works and Safety:	Norman Yoder	(R)
	Danny McAffee	(R)
	John R. Randinelli	(R)
Appointees:		
City Attorney:	Erik Weber	(D)
Assistant City Attorney:	Gene Bosworth	(D)
Chief of Police:	Martin D. McCoy	(I)
Chief of Fire Department:	Jerry Bauermeister	(R)
Water Utilities Superintendent:	Richard Miller	(R)
Superintendent of Electric Department:	Stuart Tuttle	(I)
Superintendent of Water Pollution Control Plant:	David Lochner	(R)
Street Commissioner:	William Brandon	(I)
Administrator, Department of Buildings, Planning And Development:	William Spohn	(I)
City Engineer:	Steven A. Bruns	(I)
Park Superintendent:	Rick Hower	(I)

9.

CITY OF AUBURN
ELECTED OFFICIALS

The ultimate responsibility for the administration of Auburn City Government rests with its elected officials.

During the term of Mayor Norman N. Rohm the following Mission Statement and Strategic Objections were adopted:

City of Auburn
Mission Statement

The mission of Auburn City Government is to enhance the quality of life for the citizens of Auburn by providing services of the highest quality that are both efficient and cost effective. The planning and delivery of services and projects will be professionally managed, and growth opportunities will be evaluated and implemented based on their compatibility with existing or planned infrastructure.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The fulfillment of the mission will be achieved through the pursuit of the following strategic objectives:

1. To involve the taxpayers and ratepayers in the organization, planning, and implementation of projects in the City.
2. To efficiently and effectively manage the services of the City for the benefit of both the taxpayer and ratepayer.
3. To seize and develop opportunities for diversified and planned economic development to complement existing retail and industrial businesses.
4. To effectively plan and coordinate proposed projects to insure they meet the following criteria:
   A. To improve municipal operating efficiency.
   B. To reduce operating costs.
   C. To serve the taxpayers and ratepayers.
   D. To promote safety.
   E. To promote teamwork.
   F. To retain the quality of the City of Auburn.
5. Upon completion of service, to leave the City with better systems and management techniques in place, to have restored a high level of pride among citizens and City employees, and to have greatly improve the image of Auburn.

The basic responsibilities of the elected officials of the City of Auburn are set forth below.

9a. Mayor

The duties of the mayor are as follows:

- Seek and administer federal, state, and local grants.
- Oversee all City Departments.
- City Spokesperson.
- Executive Administrator/
- Oversee all City projects.

9b. Clerk-Treasurer

The duties of the Clerk-Treasurer are as follows:

- Responsible for all City funds.
- Responsible for maintaining all City records.
- Attend and record minutes of the Common Council and Board of Public Works and Safety Meetings.
- Prepare/file legal notices, budgets, ordinances, and resolutions.
- Prepare City and utility financial statements.
- Pay all City taxes (i.e. payroll tax, gross income tax, sales tax, etc.)
- Administer and maintain all Federal and State requirements for all Grants received by the City.
- Responsible for all revenues collected by the City and the utilities.
- Responsible for all expenditures for the City and utilities.
- Maintain/coordinate all computer technology needed to perform duties.
- Responsible for annual audits by the State Board of Accounts.
- Responsible for utility billings, city invoicing, processing and verifying City Purchase Orders.
- Maintain Fixed Asset records for the City.

9c. Common Council

The Common Council is the legislative branch of the city. It is responsible for the consideration and passage of city ordinances. It formulates the city budget and makes appropriation of funds. It is also responsible for certain appointments to boards, commissions, and authorities.

10.

APPOINTED OFFICIALS
BOARDS, AUTHORITIES AND COMMISSIONS

Some city functions are generally supervised by appointed Boards, Authorities and Commissions. This system allows and encourages citizen participation in municipal government. Some have considerable responsibility while others are quite limited.

Here follows a brief description of the Boards, Authorities and Commissions and their responsibilities.

10a. Board of Public Works and Safety

The three person Board of Public Works and Safety is appointed by the mayor and has considerable responsibility in administering all city departments, except the Departments of Building, Planning, and Development and Parks and Recreation.

It receives and awards all city contracts, approves the hiring of employees, approves proposed budgets, and generally oversees the public utilities and fire and police departments.

The mayor can appoint himself or herself to the Board of Public Works and Safety. (2004 - Danny McAfee, Jack Randinelli, & Norm Yoder)

10b. Board of Zoning Appeals

Three (3) members of the Board of Zoning Appeals are appointed by the mayor. Two members are appointed by the Plan Commission. The Building Superintendent and city attorney also serve. It hears appeals from decisions of the Building Commissioners and the Plan Commission. It also hears petitions for variances and special exceptions. (2004 - John Bower, Doug Marsh, Roberta Schaab, Al Wleklinski)

10c. Economic Development Commission

The Economic Development Commission is responsible for the Economic Development Bank to finance industry. It serves to permit the state's funds to pass through the city and to become tax-free funds available to the companies. It consists of two (2) members appointed by the mayor and one (1) member appointed by the DeKalb County Council. (2004 -Norm Gerig, Bruce Scranage, & Curt Howard)

10d. Parks and Recreation Board

The Park Board was created to become eligible for grants from organizations. It consists of four (4) members appointed by the mayor, but only two can be of the same political party. They oversee the park programs, developments, fees, rentals, and pool. (2004 - Lorene Thiele, Gary Boyd, Duane Colgan, & Don Albin)

10e. Plan Commission

The Plan Commission meets once per month to make recommendations to the Common Council on zoning and annexation, and to approve development plans and primary and secondary plats. It consists of nine (9) members, six (6) of which are appointed by the mayor, one (1) by DeKalb County, one (1) by the Auburn Board of Public Works, one (1) by the City Attorney. In addition, the City Engineer and Building Superintendent also serve as members. (2004 - Don Albin, Ed Kelham, Mike Likens, Melissa McLaughlin, Don Myers, Ellen Stahly, Mike Watson, Al Wleklinski)

10f. Port Authority

The Auburn Port Authority was created under the administration of Mayor Jesse A. Sanders to preserve the 1.9 mile segment of the former Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad from the CSX Railroad Mainline to North Street. This segment of rail was necessary to several industries including Auburn Foundry, Inc., Cooper Industrial Products, Gengnagel Lumber Company, Reike Corporation, and Dana Corporation.

The Auburn Port Authority consists of five (5) members appointed by the mayor. Its sole responsibility is to administer the 1.9 mile rail line. Rail cars are switched to industries from the CSX Railroad Mainline by CSX equipment and personnel. (2004 - Jeff Bassett, Jedd Copenhaver, John Mohre, Steve Silberg, and Dave . Worthington)

10g. Redevelopment Commission

The Redevelopment Commission administers tax increment finance (TIF) funds that are used for city infrastructure, including sewers, streets, water lines, curbs, and sidewalks. It consists of three (3) members appointed by the mayor and two (2) members appointed by the Council. (2004 - Dick Martin, Randy Morton, Terry Rayle, Dave Stafford, & Susan Winkler)

10h. Tree Commission

The Tree Commission is to oversee the trees inside the city to insure both the health of the trees and that they do not become a public nuisance or hazard. They also oversee and advise the city government in planning for the types of trees and the areas in which trees need to be planted to insure that trees do not become a nuisance or hazard in the future.

It consists of three (3) members appointed by the mayor and one member appointed by the Park Board. (2004 – Bill Brandon, Street Dept Supt., John Couey, Jack Stark, and Loren Thiele as Park appointment)

Old elm tree located on Thirteenth Street between South Main and South Jackson Streets. It was one of the largest trees in Indiana.

11.

CITY OF AUBURN DEPARTMENTS

City of Auburn governmental function and services are divided into nine (9) departments for administrative purposes. Each has a "Department Head" who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Mayor.

There is considerable interaction between elected officials, appointed officials, and department heads. For example, the Street Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor but is generally supervised by the Board of Public Works and Safety. The Common Council approves the budget and appropriates funds which are administered by the Clerk Treasurer on behalf of the department. The Purchasing Department is involved in making purchases for the department. The Engineering Department provides engineering services. The Plan Commission and/or the Board of Zoning Appeals approves new streets. The water and sewer departments may have water and sewer lines within the street rights of way. The Electric Department has lines and installations over or under the streets. The Fire Department uses the streets for its function and uses the fire hydrants within street rights of way. The Police Department enforces the traffic laws applicable to the streets.

Likewise, there is considerable interaction between all departments.

Here follows a history and general description of the nine departments.

11a. Department of Building, Planning and Development

The first attempt at planning and zoning was Ordinance Number 532 passed November 4, 1935. It divided the town into three districts – business, business and manufacturing, and residential. There was a non-conforming use clause that protected existing uses.

The Auburn Plan Commission was created by Ordinance Number 749 passed May 1, 1956. It consists of seven members. The Auburn Board of Zoning Appeals hears appeals from the Plan Commission and reviews variances and special exceptions.

The Department of Building, Planning and Development has 6 employees under the direction of William Spohn. (2004 includes 2 inspectors, 1 administrator, 1 planner, 1 assistant, & 1 part-time assistant)

11b. Auburn Electric Department

The first electrical generating plant was built in Garrett in 1886 by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The power generated was probably used to run electric motors in the railroad shops. There is no record that power was sold to the public at that time.

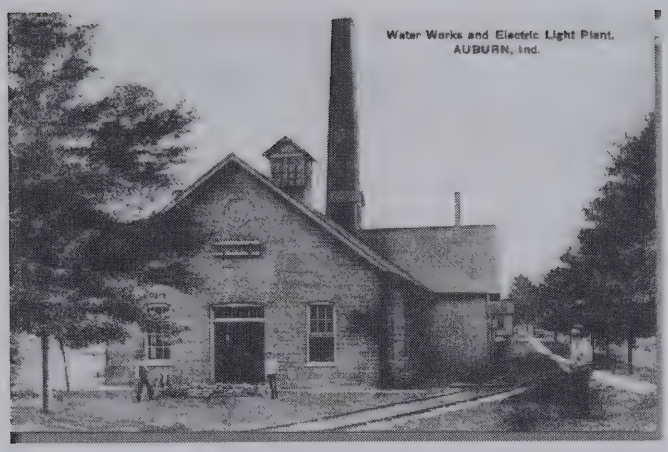
With the rapid industrialization of DeKalb County at the turn of the century, there was great demand for the emerging technology of electric power. Steam power had been adequate for the last century, but the new century demanded more.

Electric power had many advantages, even in its primitive state at that time. It was clean, dependable, cheap, and available at any time. Steam power demanded heavy equipment, a plentiful supply of wood and coal, several men to run and maintain the equipment, and the anticipation of need.

There was no demand for electricity by consumers, however. There were no small appliances. The light bulb had been invented but was not yet feasible. Electricity would have to be brought to a home or business, and the structure itself would have to be wired, all very expensive for a bare bulb to hang from the ceiling of each room. Coal oil lamps were much more convenient and certainly cheaper.

Ironically, the ability to generate and distribute electrical power was a by-product of producing and distributing water and, in later years, a by-product of providing transportation by means of the interurban lines.

The Auburn Mining Company was formed in 1897 to exploit the natural gas found in east Auburn. It soon expanded to provide electricity also. On July 9, 1899, the Auburn Town Board signed a contract with William H. McIntyre, John C. Henry and Frank L. Davenport, the principals of the Auburn Mining Company, for seven two thousand candle power arc street lights which were to burn from dark to midnight. The contract provided, however, that the lights need not burn on moonlit nights. The cost was eight dollars per month for each light. Eventually twenty-one arc street lights were installed. Electricity was generated at the W. H. Kiblinger, later W.H. McIntyre buggy, later automobile, plant located on Lincoln Street.



Original Water Works and Electric Light Plant at southeast corner of Wayne Street and Ensley Avenue. It was substantially expanded in 1936. Steam powered turbines produced electricity for the whole city.

In 1901 the Indiana General Assembly authorized Indiana cities to operate municipal utilities. In 1909 an electric generating plant was built at the southeast corner of Ensley and Wayne Streets. Electricity was generated by coal fired steam turbines. The principle customer at that time was the adjacent Auburn Automobile Company. Coal was transported via the Vandalia Railroad.

The interurban line was adjacent to the plant. As demand increased, power was purchased from the Indiana Railroad Company beginning in 1938. This line was later acquired by the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company which is now a part of American Electric Power.

The generating plant was substantially expanded and modernized in 1936 as a Works Project Administration Project at a cost of $48,500.00. Power was generated at this plant until about 1966.

In 1917 a "central station steam heating main" system was engineered to carry steam from the power plant north on Jackson Street with laterals to McIntosh High School and McKenney-Harrison Elementary School. However, it is believed that the system was never built.

The present system supplied 546,521,700 KWH in 1999. The City of Auburn enjoys the lowest electrical rates in the State of Indiana.

The Auburn Electric Utility is under the supervision of Stuart Tuttle. There are sixteen full time and two seasonal employees.

A new facility to house the Auburn Electric utility is located at 5066 CR 29. It was built in 1997.

11c. Auburn Engineering Department

The Engineering Department was created during the administration of Mayor Jesse A. Sanders.

The first City Engineer was Mike Klink followed by Mike Kline. The present City Engineer is Steve Bruns.

The department provides engineering services to the street, water, and sewer departments. It also supervises various engineering firms that consult on projects.

11d. Auburn Fire Department

On July 6, 1885, the town of Auburn entered into a lease-purchase agreement with the Ahrens Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a

> *"one forth size tubular boiler Ahrens Steam Fire Engine, Number 416" . . . furnished with one air pump, safety valves, two nickle plated steam gauges, one nickle plated water pressure gauge, one glass water gauge, four gauge cocks, one surface blow cock and attachments for their hose, one signal whistle, one variable exhaust nozzle and steam jet, one large copper air chamber, with ornament, twenty feet of runner suction hose attached to pump and carried on brackets around the engine ready for immediate service, copper suction strainer, a full set of discharge pipes and nozzles of various sizes, foot brake on rear of coal bunker, also all tools, wrenches, etc. to work the engine successfully, oil cans, fire shovels and poker, also box for tools, also five hundred feet 2 ½ inch (inside measure) rubber hose of the very best quality warranted to stand a pressure of 400 lbs. To the square inch with patented screw couplings attached, also, one, tow wheeled balanced hand hose cart well and substantially built of the best quality XXX charcoal iron, furnished with patent wooden wheels 64 inches in diameter, hose cart worked by right and left cranks, with arch and bell, drag rope, torches and pick axe."*

The town was obligated to pay four hundred dollars each six months but could purchase the equipment at anytime for $3,750.00, less what had been paid in lease payments, plus interest at six percent.

The acquisition of the equipment led to the formation of the Hoosier Boys Fire Company on November 9, 1885, with Edward Long, Chief; Frank A. Benedict, Assistant Chief; Frank E. Rose, Secretary; and Hugh R. Culbertson, Treasurer. There were thirty fire cisterns erected in Auburn which were kept full by springs. The cisterns were 16' diameter and 8' deep. Brick lined, each held approximately 25,000 gallons of water. At the sound of the fire bell the team was hitched to the steam fire engine. A small fire was kept going constantly in the engine which was fed and stoked while the engine was on its way to the fire. By the time it arrived,

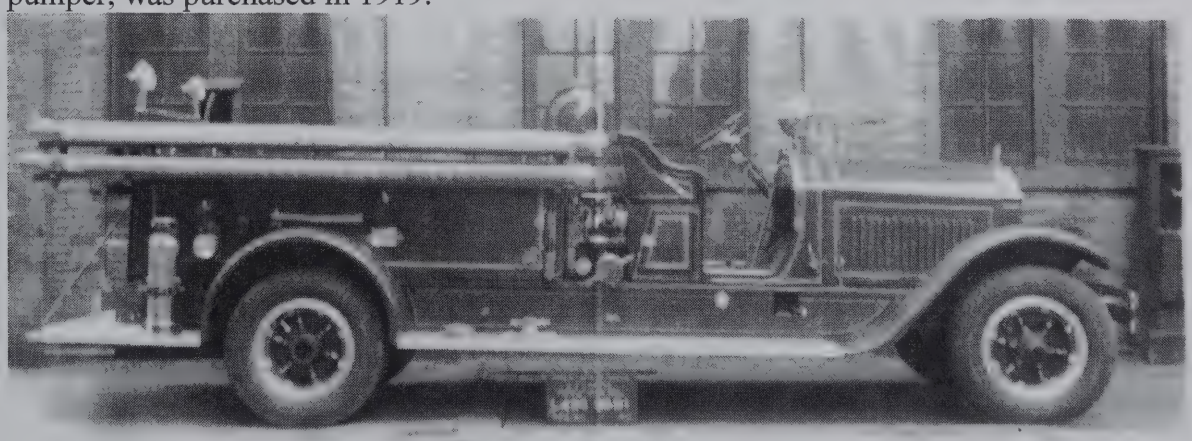
steam was up to sufficient pressure to pump water from the nearest cistern into the fire.

Alarm boxes were installed in 1891, and water hydrants were first used in 1898. Other wooden fire cisterns were built at strategic locations around the town. All of these were located and backfilled in 1964. They were constructed of white cypress and located at the southwest corner of North Main Street and Third Street. Construction was eight feet diameter and nine feet deep, and estimated to hold three thousand gallons of water.

The fire department was reorganized on December 6, 1911, and renamed Auburn Volunteer Fire Company. Ora Brandon was chief, and George Weaver was assistant chief.

The black horses which drew the apparatus to the fire were well trained for their duties. The horses were kept in a stable in City hall. Harnesses were suspended from the ceiling so the horses could be led under them and quickly hitched. The driver operated a footbell. As long as he maintained the rhythmical ringing of the bell, the horses would be at full gallop. When the rhythm of the bell slowed, the horses slowed and were stopped with the reins. Horses were exercised at noon every Saturday. They started at the fire barn on Ninth Street (currently the City Council room) then to Main Street, to North Street, and then to Jackson Street. Finally, they ran back to the fire barn at a full gallop!

When the first fire truck was put into service, the fire horses were "put out to pasture" at the farm on East Seventh Street, near the present day DeKalb Memorial Hospital. One of the horses died within a week. The driver, Mr. Cogswell, and Dr. Fitch, a veterinarian, went out to investigate but could not determine a cause of death other than "broken heart" at being retired after all the years of faithful service. Several weeks later a west wind carried the sounds of the fire bell to the pastures. The remaining old horse jumped the fence at a full gallop, ran to the fire barn, and was found waiting for his harness to be put on when the firefighters returned to the station. The first fire truck, a 1917 American La France pumper, was purchased in 1919.



The next motorized unit was a 1930 American La France Type 91 pumper. The specification sheet shows the purchase price of $6750, with a $500 trade in of old chemical equipment. It was in service from 1930-1964. This unit was restored by the Auburn Fire Department and is often used in parades. Other major pieces of equipment have been a 1936 Ford Rural Fire Truck converted from a wrecked panel truck in 1946; a 1947 American La France 1000 GPM pumper purchased in 1947 (now owned by Auburn American Legion and used for a parade vehicle): a 1971 Dodge 4WD 200 GPM Darley pumper; a 1961 Ford Van Rescue Truck, converted from a Holsum Bakery truck in 1973; a 1967 Ford – La France Quint – 75' aerial ladder truck, with 1000 GPM pump purchased in 1965; a 1962 2 ½ ton Army truck converted to Auburn's first 1800 gallon tanker in 1947; a 1977 Dodge van emergency rescue unit; a 1972 Mack 1800 gallon tanker acquired in 1981; a 180 Mack 1000 GPM pumper acquired in 1980; and a 1972 Mack 75 feet aerial scope acquired in 1984.

The units presently in service are two first line pumpers, one rescue truck, one first line ladder truck, and one rescue ladder truck.

The fire station was located in the Auburn City Hall built in 1913. Originally it accommodated horses and a storage area for hay. It was later converted to trucks and had living quarters for the full time firefighters. In 1991, a fire station was built at the corner of Fifteenth Street and South Grandstaff. In 1998, a new fire station was built at the corner of State Rd 8 and County Rd 35 east of town. The former fire station at city hall was converted into office space during the term of Mayor Norman N. Rohm.

The Auburn Fire Department presently has eighteen full time firefighters, seven volunteer firemen (part paid), and one secretary all under the supervision of Fire Chief Jerry Bauermeister.

11e. Auburn Parks and Recreation Department

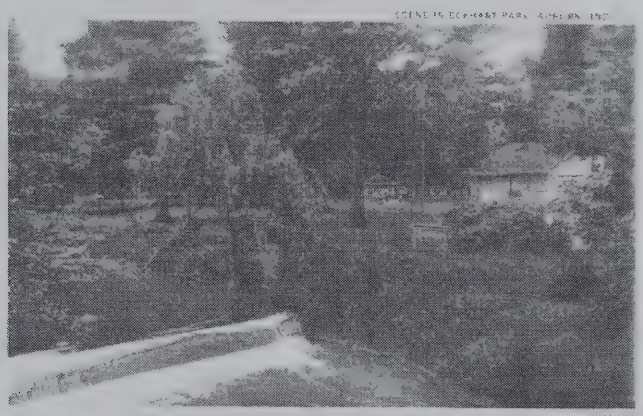
The public park system of Auburn established by Ordinance Number 19 passed April 8, 1910. The initial parks were designated as "The Waterworks Park" (located at Wayne Street, the present location of the Auburn Power Plant Building); the "School Park" (located at the present location of the Eckhart Public Library); and the locations of the high school and ward schools.

In addition, the areas along plotted streets not actually used for street purposes were designated as public parks. These areas were known as "parkings" and were generally the spaces between the edge of the streets and the sidewalks. Most of the large maple shade trees are located in the "parkings".

A park custodian was appointed annually by the common council to oversee the maintenance of the parks. The ordinance further provided that "…it shall be unlawful for any person to pasture any animal…upon any park or parking…"

Other parks were added to the system. Eckhart Park (18.4 Acres) was established by the Charles Eckhart Family in 1915. The Auburn Automobile Company was active, along with other automobile manufacturers, in promoting the ease of the automobile for large distance travel. Members of the Eckhart family traveled west to California by automobile as early as 1912-1913.

The "good roads" movement included the establishment of city parks to be used by automobile travelers as a place to stop for camping, restrooms, fresh water, and picnicing. At the time it was established, Eckhart Park was model city park with superior facilities for automobile tourists including privys, a fresh water pump, a shelter house, picnic tables - all accessible by automobile - and a beautiful setting adjacent to Cedar Creek. It is counter to the heritage of our city that automobiles are now banned in this park!



Scene in Eckhart Park from a postcard. C. 1935

Other parks include:

Thomas Park (6.2 Acres) – Established in 1938 by William A. Thomas in memory of his mother Jenema Thomas –The historical Little League Park.

Memorial Park (commonly referred to as Jay Cee Park (12.1 Acres)– dedicated to World War II Veterans.

Riley Park (.67 Acres) – Former location of Riley School.

De Soto Park (.87 Acres)– Former location of DeSoto School.

Smith Acres Park (10.2 Acres) – Donated by Allen Graber with his new housing development.

Willennar Park (1.7 Acres) –Serves as greenspace in a housing addition.

Don Lash Park (9.8 Acres)- Donated by Smith Farms in memory of Auburn High School graduate and 1936 Olympian Don Lash.

Courtyard Park (.2 Acres) – Located at the southeast corner of East Seventh and South Cedar Streets. It features a water fall donated by Grant Van Horne in memory of his wife Andrea.

Carr Fields (6 Acres) – The adult softball fields that are leased from the public schools and originally named in memory of Earl Carr, who played football for Auburn High School and was killed in World War II.

Forrest Park (3 Acres) – Small neighborhood park near Auburn Junction.

Auburn Community Pool (3.1 Acres) – On site of former Auburn Automobile Company. Olympic size 50 meter pool with waterslides.

Rieke Park – This park is located on 63 acres of land donated to the City of Auburn by Glenn and Thelma Rieke. It is the former location of the E.L. Cord Airport, later known as Auburn Airport.

FUTURE PARKS

Auburn Gear Park (11.693 Acres) – Future plans show six soccer fields to be located at this park.

Hunters Glen Park (7.5 Acres) – Preliminary design calls for this to be a neighborhood park with recreational equipment for the housing addition.

Eagle Lake Park (.748 Acres) - Preliminary design calls for this to be a neighborhood park with recreational equipment.

Fifteenth Street Wetlands area (17Acres) – To remain a wetland and never to be developed.

The present park system is administrated by the Auburn Park Board. In recent years, the park system has conducted approximately 30 summer programs ranging from single day programs of special interests to spring and fall soccer leagues for youth, and softball leagues morning and nights for adults. Events are also planned for vacation days of DeKalb Central Schools. Youth participants in leagues number approximately 2300 kids each year.

11f. Auburn Police Department

Prior to the organization of the Auburn Police Department, law enforcement was by a town or city Marshall. He often had many duties in addition to law enforcement, including jailer, street commissioner, sewer commissioner and sergeant of arms at city council meetings.

On January 7, 1918, Mayor Eli C. Walker appointed Henry West as Day Marshall and Fred Kruger as Night Marshall. West received $30.00 per month and Kruger received $40.00 per month.

Upon taking office in 1922 Mayor Warren Lige appointed John Benge as Marshall. In 1923 the Auburn Police Department was organized with John Devins as Chief. The present Auburn Police Department has evolved since then. The names and services dates of chiefs are set forth under terms of each Mayor.

During the term of Mayor John L. Foley (1972-1976), Duane (Buck) Keesler was chief. He supervised ten officers who used three patrol cars, two marked and one unmarked, to patrol the city twenty-four hours per day.

In 2000, during the term of Mayor Norman E. Yoder, the Auburn Police Department has thirty full time employees under the supervisor of Martin D. McCoy, Chief. There are twenty-two full time officers, five full time dispatchers, two full time secretaries, and one part time parking enforcement officer.

The department has twelve vehicles – eight marked cars, three unmarked cars, and one pick up truck. Chief McCoy has initiated or continued several community involvement programs including Bike Patrol Program, K-9 Program, Crime Stoppers, Drug Tip Hotline, Home Security Checks, Safe House Program, Weekly Safety Tips (printed in *The Evening Star*), DeKalb High School Scholarship Program, Citizen Survey Program, and Business Security Checks. The department is a member of the IMAGE Drug Task Force.

The Auburn Police Department operates a Firearm Range that is used for training by most of the Northeast Indiana Law Enforcement Departments. Each Auburn officer currently carries a Glock 21 .45 ACP handgun.

The average Auburn Police Officer receives eighty hours of in-service training each year, including Firearms, First Aid, Domestic Violence, Infant Death Syndrome, Investigation Techniques and Law Updates.

The Auburn Police Reserve provides supplemental help to officers during special events such as the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair and the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Festival.

Vignette

You Might as Well Sit Still!

The tranquility of the upper Midwest was interrupted from time to time by the exploits of John Dillinger and his gang. After a particularly daring raid on the Lima, Ohio jail which resulted in the freedom of Dillinger, Auburn Police Chief Charles Davis announced that his department was prepared and had a more than adequate arsenal of weapons, including a Thompson submachine gun and bullet-proof vests. Dillinger may have learned of the chief's announcement and may have initiated future plans around it.

On Saturday, October 14, 1933, the Auburn arsenal was wiped out without a shot being fired! The following Monday's edition of ***The Evening Star*** *reported:*

A group of daring bandits, believed to have been led by Walter Deitrich, who was among ten prisoners at Michigan City who escaped recently, and Harry Copeland, a paroled convict, made a raid on the police station at the Auburn City Hall Saturday night, held up two officers and made away with about one thousand dollars worth of weapons and ammunition, including a machine gun.

A wide search is underway for the desperadoes, but so far without avail. Two veteran members of the police force, Fred Krueger and Henry West, were the victims of the outlaws. They were threatened with guns in their ribs, but were not harmed. The hold-up required only a few minutes' time and the loot consisted of a Thompson machine gun, a common .38 caliber revolver, a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver, a .30 caliber Springfield Army rifle, a 401 Winchester automatic rifle, a .45 caliber Colt's revolver, a .44 special Smith and Wesson revolver, a .25 Spanish Automatic pistol, a .38 German Luger revolver, a large quantity of ammunition, and three bullet proof vests.

The police office is located in the front of the building, which is situated at Ninth and Cedar Streets, opposite the Court House. In one corner of the room is a desk where Officer West was sitting when Officer Krueger entered at 11:20 o'clock carrying a sack of popcorn. Mr. Krueger sat down, his back towards the door. Immediately thereafter, two well dressed men about thirty years old strode into the room, each brandishing two revolvers, one in each hand.

Walking up to Officer West, one of them said, 'You might as well sit still. We don't want to kill anyone unless we have to. Have you got any guns?' Mr. Krueger stood up and answered 'Yes' at the same time reaching towards his hip pocket. 'Oh, no' said Krueger as the bandit reached into the officer's pocket and removed the revolver. Mr. West was forced to surrender the gun he was carrying in like manner. One of the bandits then commanded the officers to furnish a key to the gun cabinet located beside the desk. The officers started to demur, but with guns in close proximity to their ribs, Mr. West produced a key and unlocked the cabinet.

Mr. Krueger in the meantime had glanced out the window in an effort to get a look at the bandit's automobile. He failed to see it, but one of the hoodlums thereupon ordered him to face the opposite wall. After removing a few of the guns from the cabinet, one of the bandits remarked, 'Why not put these fellows into a cell and get rid of them?' Suiting the action to the word the bandits forced Mr. Krueger to get a key to a cell from a desk and the officers were then marched into a cell, which is just in the rear of the office, and locked them up. In doing so, one of the bandits remarked to Mr. Krueger, 'I have heard of you for thirty years.'

The outlaws were heard making two trips after the loot. The officers got a glance at a third man who was in the hall evidently posted to handle any visitors to the City Hall. They presumed the bandits' automobile was nearby. After they made their departure the officers called across Ninth Street to George Anderson. He hurried to the City Hall and got another key from the desk. He released the officers and an alarm was given, but no trace of the bandits could be found.

The machine gun and vests were the property of the City and the .25 caliber pistol belonged to the Chief of Police Charles Davis, but the other weapons and most of the ammunition were owned by officers West and Krueger.

Sheriff John P. Hoff and Chief of Police Davis left the City Hall only a few minutes before the raid. As soon as they learned of the crime they spread the word to surrounding counties and to state police headquarters. It was deemed probable that not only Deitrich and Copeland were implicated, but also John Dillinger, who was freed from Allen County [Ohio] jail last week after killing the Sheriff.

It was reported that, sometime after the weapon robbery, Auburn Mayor Warren Lige received a letter from Dillinger stating that he appreciated his bullet-proof vests but that one of them had proved unsatisfactory – the guy wearing it had been killed in Hammond during a bank robbery.

The Dillinger gang continued to terrorize the Midwest. Police feared they planned a wholesale attack on the Indiana State Prison with the Auburn arsenal. This fear never materialized.

Police were always on Dillinger's trail but found it difficult to apprehend him. An embryonic state police force, with fewer than sixty officers and without two-way radios, was no match to the gang and its fast cars and well planned and well executed activities. Dillinger's bank robberies continued and his notoriety spread until he was finally shot on July 22, 1934, by police when he was leaving a Chicago theatre in the company of the "Lady in Red."

A search of his apartment after his death established that Dillinger was in fact one of the Auburn trio. Police found a map of DeKalb County showing the location of the Auburn City Hall, all DeKalb County banks, and proposed getaway routes.

Three of Dillinger's gang members were from Fort Wayne – Clifford Mohler, Sam Goldstein, and Homer Van Meter.

*It is difficult to visualize the terror that gang crime imposed upon the people of Indiana in the 1930s. An International News Service story of March 3, 1934, stated, "**So desperate became the crime situation in Indiana that Governor Paul V. McNutt…ordered 640 National Guardsmen in 70 squads of nine men each to be mobilized as deputy sheriffs in an unprecedented war on the marauding convict gang**..." Policemen and National Guardsmen secretly erected blockades on different roads and stopped all traffic for inspection.*

Auburn City Hall as it appeared about the time of the Dillinger raid. The police station was in the right front corner of the building.

John Dillinger, Public Enemy #1, poses with his wooden gun and machine gun at his father's farm during a family reunion in April of 1934. John used the wooden gun to escape from Crown Point Jail.

11g. Auburn Purchasing Department

The State of Indiana revised purchase requirements with the General Assembly in 1997, and further revised the rules in 1998. The Auburn Common Council enacted Ordinance 98-12 created a purchasing agency for the city. Dave Wolff was hired as a part-time purchasing agent for the city in June, 1998.

11h. Auburn Street Department

One of the most important functions of city government is the building and maintenance of streets, alleys, and sidewalks. The location of streets was established by the original plat and subsequent additions.

Street maintenance was under the supervision of the City Marshall. Labor was provided by "able bodied men" who were residents of Auburn. Each was required to work two days each year on the streets. The City Marshall reported in 1902 that 423 men had worked or paid their poll tax. The poll tax was $2.00.

The streets were dirt – no stone or gravel. This resulted in much mud after each rain. Since most people walked about town, sidewalks and "street crossings" were very important to the citizens.

The City Marshall reported in 1902 that 27 plank crossings and 4 cement crossings were extensions of sidewalks across the dirt streets. When a horse and buggy or automobile drove down a street, it had to drive over the plank or cement "crossing" at nearly every block.

No streets were paved until 1902 when Mayor Garwood announced in his 1902 Annual Report:

> *All preliminary measures have been taken and enacted to enter upon the grading and paving with asphalt of Main and Sevenths Streets with portions of Ninth and Cedar Streets about the Court House Square, which enterprise has been entered upon with practically the unanimous approbation of our people, and I trust my successor may be to announce the successful completion of this improvement.*

City Councilmen John Zimmerman corresponded with many other cities and many companies to determine the best method of paving streets

Street Department Crew, c.1960. The vehicle with the tank was a "Water Wagon" used to spread water on dusty streets. Picture was taken facing south, at the corner of Ninth Street and Union Street. The current Elks Club is over the shoulder of the third man from left.

11i. Auburn Water and Water Pollution Control Departments

In November of 1897, the Board of Trustees of the unincorporated town of Auburn hired J.J. Van Auken, local engineer, to study the possibility of constructing a central water system. There was urgent need for this water system because many disastrous fires had occurred previously in Auburn. As a result of a report by Mr. Van Auken to the Town Trustees, they asked for bids and hired William Harmon of Tiffin, Ohio, to drill the first 10" diameter well. His charge was $3.50 per foot, and the well was drilled ninety-four feet deep. It produced the first good central source of water. Three additional wells were drilled, and plans were made to establish the Auburn Water Works in April 1898. These wells produced approximately four thousand gallons of pure water per minute for the town. The first pipe of the original water distribution system was laid August 10, 1898 and the last pipe laid October 3, 1898. The Water department has a map showing the city's water system as completed in 1898. The Auburn Water Works installed seventy-two fire hydrants at strategic locations and all the necessary water pipes to serve the entire town. The cost was $35,000.00.

In addition to the Water Works, the Town Trustees also found it necessary to have a central sewage system in March of 1899. This system was contracted to G. W. Bodette, Toledo, Ohio, for $31,500.00

After becoming a city on May 3, 1900, further development began.

Auburn's water department now has 14 wells at an average depth of 180 feet. These wells are operated as needed. Presently, 2.8 million gallons of water per day are pumped. During the summer months, over 3.6 million gallons per day are required.

Water goes through several processes before it reaches the consumer. From the well the water first goes to the aerator where the water falls over racks that have air blowing through them. This eliminates odors in the water as it comes from the ground. The water is next sent into settling tanks and then into the thirteen foot clear water wells in one of the two iron removal plants. There it is pumped through the two filtering units, then chlorinated, and pumped into the water mains and in to one of the three storage tanks. The five hundred thousand gallon storage tank located on Fulton Street was built in 1945. The pump pressure on the mains is 68 pounds per square inch. The storage tanks are automatically filled by an electronic measuring device that allows five foot variations in the height of the water. There is a two hundred kilovolt diesel generator that can supply electrical power to run the pumps in case of a power failure or other emergency.

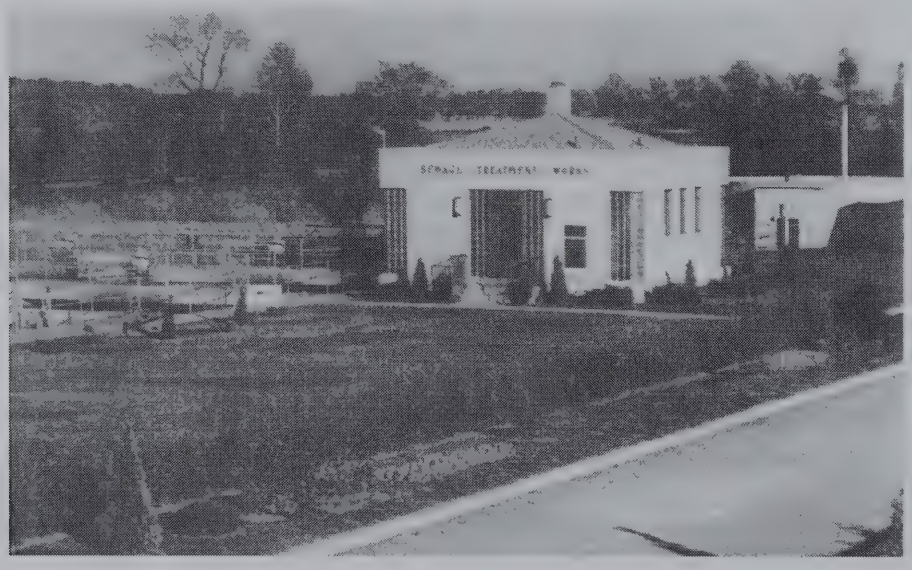
The first removal plant on Wayne Street was built in 1950 at a cost of $250,000.00 and has two large steel filter tanks that can each process four million gallons per day through anthracite and gravel filters. The second iron removal plant on North Street was built in 1978. The Water Department is proud that there is zero iron in the finished water supply.

The Auburn Water Department presently has over eighty-nine miles of water mains varying in size from four to sixteen inches in diameter. There are 586 hydrants in the city.

The pump capacity is 8 million gallons per day. A half million elevated gallon storage tank was built near Duesenberg Drive in 1983. A third three quarter million gallon elevated storage tank was built on County Road 427 near DeKalb High School in 2002. The three tanks enable the Water Department to store adequate water to maintain constant water pressure.

The construction of sanitary sewers soon followed the construction of the water system. Both water and sewer are necessary. The water has to be disposed of and is used to flush the sewage through the sewer system. Originally storm water was drained through the sanitary sewer system. This has resulted in an overflow of the pollution control plant, so there has been a gradual separation of sanitary and storm sewers.

Originally, the sewers flowed directly into Cedar Creek. A water pollution control plant was built in 1936 on Wayne Street adjacent to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has been upgraded and expanded many times. It has a capacity of nine million gallons per day. There are 123 miles of combined sewers and 33 miles of storm sewers.



The Auburn Water Department has ten employees under the supervision of Rick Miller.

The Auburn Water Pollution Control Department has twenty employees under the supervision of David Lochner.

Vignettes

Water Rates

Ordinance Number 37 passed November 18, 1901, provided very specific annual rates for city water service.

The following are the annual rates to be charged consumers of water.

Bakeries	*$5.00*
Barber shops, with one chair and using self closing faucets	*$3.00*
Each additional chair	*$1.00*
Blacksmith shops, one fire	*$2.00*
Each additional fire	*$1.00*
Bathing tubs in private houses	*$2.00*
In hotels, boarding houses and barber shops, first	*$4.00*
Each additional	*$2.00*
Business rooms one faucet	*$3.00*
Building purposes, brick per thousand	*$0.06*
Building purposes, per perch	*$0.05*
Plaster, per hundred yards	*$0.25*
No permit for less than	*$1.00*
Butcher shops	*$6.00*
Churches and benevolent lodges	*Free*
Banks	*$3.00*
Boarding houses	*$6.00*
Court houses and jail to be assessed.	
Dentist, without motor, one faucet	*$3.00*
Faucets for general domestic use	*$2.00*
Foundry and machine shop, assessed.	
Feed yards	*$6.00*
Drug Stores	*$5.00*
Green houses	*$7.00*
Hotels for domestic use	*$8.00*
Laundry, to be assessed.	
Office in business block, one faucet	*$2.00*
Office and sleeping room	*$2.00*
Marble shops	*$6.00*
Opera house to be assessed	
Printing house to be assessed.	
Photograph galleries	*$6.00*
Restaurant, domestic use	*$5.00*
Saloons	*$7.00*
Soda fountains	*$4.00*
Sprinkling wagon assessed.	
Shops to be assessed.	
Stable, livery	*$12.00*

Stables, private, each horse or cow, including washing of vehicles	*$1.50*
Each additional horse or cow	*$1.00*
Schools to be assessed.	
Steam engines and appliances to be assessed.	
Urinals in private houses	*$1.50*
In stores, banks and offices	*$2.00*
In boarding houses or hotels	*$3.00*
In business buildings	*$2.00*
In saloons and restaurants	*$2.00*
In factories to be assessed.	
Wash basins in private house or office	*$1.00*
In hotels, restaurants, etc., first	*$2.50*
Each additional	*$1.50*
Water closets in private houses	*$1.50*
In stores, banks and offices	*$1.50*
In hotels and boarding houses, first	*$4.00*
Each additional	*$2.00*
In saloons and restaurants, first	*$4.00*
Each additional	*$2.00*
Public closets to be assessed.	
Water troughs to be assessed.	
Water for both domestic and sprinkling purposes, used from hydrant or goose neck in yard 66 feet front or less	*$5.00*
Water for general domestic use, one wash basin, one bath, one water closet, one faucet in kitchen, one barn sprinkling yard, street and garden	*$10.00*
Water for washing pavement and sprinkling streets in front of stores or business house, 25 feet or less	*$3.00*

Any case not covered by the above rates will be taken up to be specially assessed by the City Council.

Exit 129 on I-69. The exit number indicates the number of miles from the beginning of I-69 at I-465 on the north side of Indianapolis.

12.

TRANSPORTATION

The only transportation infrastructure for which municipal government is directly responsible is city streets.

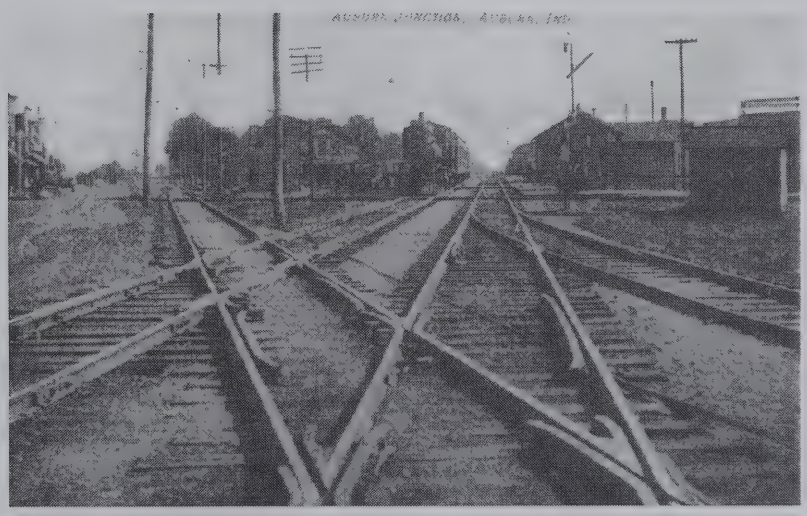
Intercity transportation has been very important, however, to the growth and well being of a city.

Auburn was located on two important early roads. The east-west route was the Goshen-Defiance Road which is presently State Road 8/Seventh Street. The north-south route was the Fort Wayne-Coldwater Road which is Wayne/Main Streets. These routes were early trails which were formalized into state roads in the late 1830s.

A railroad was essential to the growth of an urban area in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1852, the Auburn and Eel River Railroad announced that it would build a line from Logansport to Auburn. It was not actually built in Auburn until 1871 and completed to Butler in 1873 as the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad which ran from Logansport to Butler. This line was later part of the Vandalia, Wabash, and Pennsylvania Railroads.

In the meantime, the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern Railroad was actually built through Butler, Waterloo, Sedan, and Corunna in 1852. These towns grew and prospered while Auburn was stagnating. There was an effort by Waterloo leaders in 1867 to move the county seat from Auburn to Waterloo.

Auburn leaders encouraged the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad to locate its route through Auburn. They were successful and the railroad was built through Auburn in 1870.



Four railroads converged at Auburn Junction – the Baltimore and Ohio; Vandalia; Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw; and the Interurban.

Lake Shore Depot (Formerly Jackson & Saginaw Depot) Located north of Seventh Street on Depot Street.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed through the county in 1875. The three railroads intersected at Auburn Junction. Most industries in Auburn were located on one of these railroads or had siding connection to them. The railroads were extremely important in the industrial development of Auburn.

In 1906 the Toledo and Chicago Interurban Railway Company built a line through Auburn as part of its Fort Wayne Division. The tracks were built in the middle of Ensley and Cedar Streets. The interurban cars were electrically powered. A generating station and passenger station was located at the northeast corner of Cedar and Twelfth Streets. The interurban cars ran frequently and provided excellent passenger and light freight service.

The Fort Wayne Division extended from Fort Wayne to Garrett with laterals to Auburn/Waterloo and Avilla/Kendallville. The line also provided connections to other railroads for passengers.

The construction of Interstate I-69 through DeKalb County has been as important to the development of Auburn as the railroads. The first segment was completed from Dupont Road in Allen County to DeKalb County Road 60 in 1963. The present proposal to extend I-69 to make it the principle road from Canada to Mexico, the so called NAFTA (North America Free Trade Area) Highway, will make Interstate I-69 even more important to the City of Auburn.

Transportation, into and out of the City of Auburn will continue to be important.

13.

NON-MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

While the key utilities of water, sewers, and electric have been provided by the municipal city of Auburn, other utilities are also important. Here follows a brief summary of the utilities provided by private enterprise.

13a. Telegraph

The first intercity communication utility was the telegraph. The railroads used the telegraph for their own communication needs and then leased their lines to private companies. The first service to Auburn was Western Union in 1876. Other telegraph companies which served Auburn included the Indiana Postal Telegraph Company, Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. Western Union Service continued in Auburn until 1991.

13b. Telephone

Telephone service was established between John L. Davis' Pioneer Hardware in Auburn and his hardware store in Garrett in 1886.

In 1893 the Central Union Telephone Company constructed toll lines between Auburn and Kendallville and Fort Wayne. There were originally only fifteen (15) subscribers. In 1896 the Home Telephone Company established lines in Auburn. The two telephone companies were not connected to each other. Therefore, merchants had to subscribe to both. This situation continued until 1919 when the companies became part of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

13c. Gas

Natural gas was discovered in east Auburn in 1887. The Auburn Mining Company was formed to find and distribute the gas. The "Natural Gas Addition" was platted. Homes were built to be piped with gas. At that time, the supply was thought to be endless. A gas torch was burned continuously from the tower of the 1864 courthouse.

As the supply of natural gas waned, the DeKalb County Fuel, Light and Power Company was organized in 1906 to manufacture gas from coal shipped in by rail. This company evolved into the present Northern Indiana Fuel and Light Company.

In 1965 "The Gas Company" platted the Town and Country Subdivision east of Cedar Creek and along First Street. Each lot had a gas light which burned continuously. These were eliminated as a result of the 1972 energy crisis.

13d. Cable Television

Cable television was installed in Auburn in 1976. It was originally franchised by the municipal government but was later deregulated by the Federal Government. Space on Auburn Electric Department poles is leased for cable TV lines.

13e. Internet Services

The cable franchise, Mediacom, provides customers high speed cable internet service for a fee. Numerous dial-up services are available. City of Auburn is considering Wi-Fi wireless service city wide.

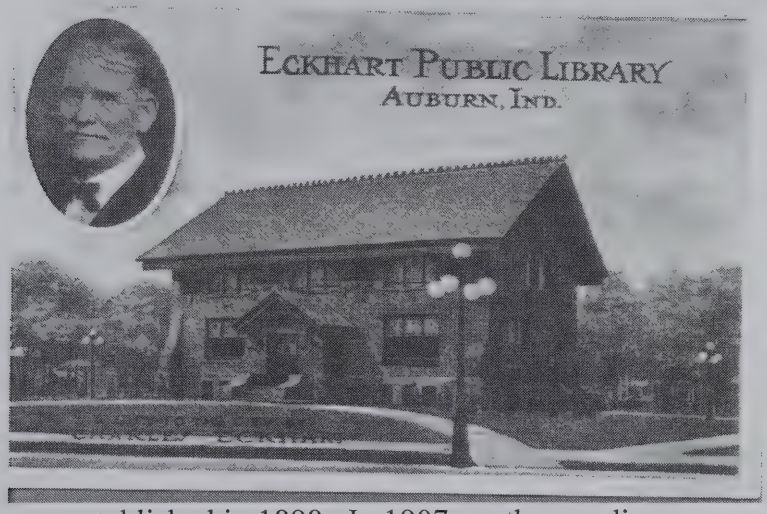
Gas Company office located at northwest corner of East Seventh and North Cedar Streets.

14.

AMENITIES

For its size, the City of Auburn has had many amenities thanks to the generosity of its philanthropic citizens and energetic service clubs. Here follows a brief survey of those amenities which have enriched the lives of its citizens.

14a. Eckhart Public Library



A reading room was established in 1898. In 1907 another reading room was established in the second floor of the Bassett Grocery on the south side of the square. This resulted in a movement to establish a public library. The Carnegie Foundation offered $12,500.00 toward a library, but this was not deemed sufficient. Charles Eckhart, the principle owner of the Auburn Automobile Company, donated the funds to build the library which was to bear his name.

Mr. Eckhart also donated an endowment for the library's continued operation.

The cornerstone was laid in 1910 and the building completed in 1911. The fountain was added later. The total cost of the building was in excess of $140,000.00.

An addition was built in 1995 and the original building re-configured to meet modern needs.

14b. Young Men's Christian Association – YMCA

The YMCA was established in 1914 in a building located at 310 North Main Street. The $56,000.00 cost was paid by the Eckhart family. The original building featured a pool,

bowling alley, gym, canteen area, locker rooms, and sleeping rooms on the second and third floors. The building was extensively remodeled and an addition built in 1981.

In 1921 the Auburn YMCA was one of the first in the country to admit women. This action was discouraged by the National board, but the local board persisted.

An entirely new building was built at 533 North Street in 1997.

14c. Auburn Community Pool

Early in 1965, the Auburn Jaycees called a meeting of interested persons in the community with the idea of constructing a Community Swimming Pool. At this meeting, the following officers were elected: H.G.Oren, president; J.L. Foley, vice-president; George Hess, secretary; and Theo Webb, treasurer. The Executive Board consisted of Warren Sunday, Richard Fink, Arie Van Straten, John Holdeman, and Larry Wible. Thirty seven of the area's leading citizens were appointed to the Board of Directors. This group investigated various community swimming pools in the immediate area. Several pool companies were contacted and plans were made for the construction of an Olympic

sized pool, 50 meters long and 25 meters wide. It was felt that this size would best suit the needs of the area as any person who could qualify for a swimming team or any competition in swimming would best be trained in an Olympic sized pool. Also, there were sufficient people interested in swimming to adequately fill a pool of the size.

The pool was completed in 1967 and first used for the Indiana Jaycees State Swim Meet. The cost of the pool was $135,000.00, all donated by Auburn and area residents. After completion, the pool was operated by the community swimming pool association for two seasons, was given to the City of Auburn in 1969, and is now a part of the Auburn Parks & Recreation Department.

14d. Museums

Nicknamed the "Classic City" by the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Festival, Auburn could also be named the "City of Museums".

The Auburn Cord Duesenberg Museum was established in 1972 in the former administrative building of the Auburn Automobile Company. It opened in 1974 and has become a world class museum.

The National Automotive and Truck Museum of the United States, Inc. (NATMUS) was established in 1988, and located in two of the former factory buildings of the Auburn Automobile Company. It opened on July 4, 1994, the centennial of the first operation of an automobile in Indiana by Elwood Haynes at Kokomo, Indiana.

In October of 1991, Niles Walton placed a classified ad in *The Evening Star* asked if anyone out there would be interested in having a gab-session on the classic warplanes of World War I and World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam. Out of that initial confab, The Hoosier Air Museum was established at DeKalb Airport.

The World War II Victory Museum and Kruse Automotive and Carriage Museum were established in June 10, 2002, as an enterprise of the Dean V. Kruse Foundation, Inc., a not-for-profit educational institution. The museum opened its doors to the public on May 3, 2003. The majority of the World War II Victory Museum's collection comes from the former Victory Memorial Museum, which was located in Messancy, Belgium. That collection was purchased by Dean Kruse of Auburn and donated to the Kruse Foundation. To get the collection to Auburn, it was transported across the North Atlantic on four cargo ships, leaving Rotterdam on November 7, 2001. Cargo was unloaded in Norfolk, Virginia, and Burns Harbor International Port in Portage, Indiana, and was transferred to 115 semi truck trailers for final shipment to Auburn.

These museums have made the City of Auburn a destination for tourists and have enhanced the lives of its citizens.

14e. Willennar Genealogy Center

The William H. Willennar Genealogy Center was opened in 2002 as an adjunct to the Eckhart Public Library. It serves the community as a repository for family and local history.

WILLIAM H. WILLENNAR
GENEALOGY CENTER

A Service of the Eckhart Public Library

700 South Jackson Street
Auburn, Indiana 46706

15.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

While the actual incorporation of Auburn as a city occurred March 3, 1900, the celebration of the milestone was delayed until the week of May 15-20, 2000.

The event was officially known as *"Auburn100 – The Centennial of the Municipal City of Auburn – 1900-2000."*

The celebration was opened Monday, May 15, 2000 with a proclamation by Mayor Norman N. Rohm.

Tuesday was Civic Night with tours of the courthouse and city hall. The City Council was in session and recognized the oldest citizen and the oldest house. Former Auburn Mayors and council persons were recognized along with former Auburn Automobile Company employees.

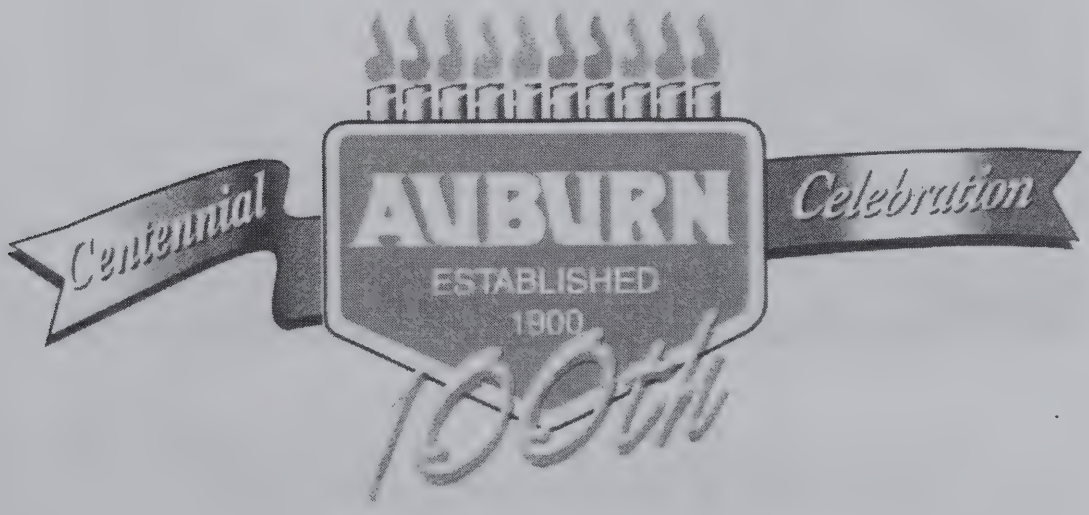
Wednesday was games night at the fairgrounds. Horsedrawn wagons took interested persons on historical tours narrated by local historians, John Martin Smith, Hubert Stackhouse, and John Foley.

A Cruise In of antique cars and street rods was held on Thursday night.

Old movies were shown at Eckhart Public Library Park on Friday night complemented by a chicken bar-b-que.

The celebration was concluded Saturday May 20, 2002 by a finale parade at 10:30 a.m. along with an ice cream social and basketball tournament on the square.

The Evening Star published a tabloid section in observance of the event.



Hoosier Boys Fire Department at Auburn Town Hall, which was located at the present site of the Auburn City Hall.

Appendix A

Street Names

Auburn street names range from Ashwood Drive to Zona Drive. Wesley Park is remembered with Park Avenue, Park Drive, and Park Place. Lake Shore Drive is parallel to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

Many former mayors have streets named for them – Allison Boulevard, Culbertson Court, Dennison Lane, Foley Court, Garwood Drive, McClellan Street, Oren Drive, Sanders Drive, Sprott Street, and Walker Court.

One mayor who served three terms, Lodie Potter, had a street named for him which was later taken away. Grandstaff Drive between North Street and West Seventh Street was originally called "Potter Drive." When Grandstaff Drive south of West Seventh Street was constructed, it had to be called Grandstaff Drive in honor of the Oren Grandstaff family who donated part of the land. It was thought to be confusing to have a street with two separate names, so the entire street from North Street to Auburn Drive was named "Grandstaff Drive."

Street names are selected by the proprietor of the plat. Names must now be approved by the plan commission. To eliminate confusion, similar names cannot be approved, although names such as Hunters Court, Hunters Cove, and Hunters Ridge have been approved in recent years.

Here follows a list of all Auburn street names as of 2000:

First Street
Second Street
Third Street
Fourth Street
Fifth Street
Sixth Street
Seventh Street
Eighth Street
Ninth Street
Tenth Street
Eleventh Street
Twelfth Street
Thirteenth Street
Fourteenth Street
Fifteenth Street
Sixteenth Street
Seventeenth Street
Eighteenth Street
Nineteenth Street
Twentieth Street
Twenty-first Street
Adam Avenue
Allison Boulevard
Alyson Avenue
Andrew Street
Angela Street
Ashwood Drive
Auburn Drive
Autumn Lane
Baron Court
Baxter Street
Bent Tree Court
Betz Road
Birch Run
Boxcar Lane
Bradford Drive
Brandon Street
Brentwood Court

Bryan Street
Cabriolet Boulevard
Carlin Street
Canyon Drive
Cedar Street
Cherokee Court
Chestnut Court
Clark Street
Clinton Street
Cord Place
Cristen Street
Dallas Street
Deer Ridge Crossing
Dennison Lane
Desota Court
Diehl Drive
Donald Street
Duesenberg Drive
Eagle Lake Drive
Elm Street
Erie Pass
Essex Drive
Foley Court
Fulton Street
Garwood Drive
Glen Hollow Drive
Golden Hawk Drive
Greenbriar Boulevard
Greenhurst Court
Haffner Street
Hawthorne Court
Hazel Street
Hiawatha Place
Hidden Creek Drive
Highland Avenue
Hunters Court
Hunters Ridge
Indiana Street
Iwo Street
Jacob Street
Jefferson Street
Kiblinger Place
Lake Shore Drive
Lincoln Street
Madison Street
Maple Street
Caboose Lane
Cardinal Court
Castle Court
Cedar Court
Center Street
Cherry Lane
Cindy Street
Cleveland Street
Columbine Court
Cree Court
Culbertson Court
Davidson Court
DeKalb Street
Depot Street
Dewey Street
Division Street
Douglas Street
Duryea Drive
Eckhart Avenue
Ensley Avenue
Ernest Street
Fairview Drive
Fox Trail
Garden Place
Gates Cove
Gordon Buehrig Place
Grandstaff Drive
Greenhaven Terrance
Greg Street
Harrison Street
Hawthorne Place
Helen Street
Hickory Hollow
Hideaway Place
Hillside Place
Hunters Cove
Huron Way
Irene Street
Jackson Street
Janie Street
Junction Street
LaForge Lane
Lakeview Drive
Lorraine Drive
Main Street
Mark Drive

Martz Drive
Maxwell Place
McIntyre Drive
Melody Lane
Midway Drive
Naomi Street
Nicholas Street
North Street
Ohio Avenue
Old Brick Road
Oren Drive
Palace Court
Park Drive
Patricia Drive
Pearse Avenue
Peterson Street
Pheasant Run Court
Portage Pass
Prospect Street
Railroad Street
Rathert Court
Roger Drive
Roy Street
Sanders Drive
Shawna Street
Shull Street
Southgate Boulevard
Steeplechase Drive
Stony Drive
Susan Street
Timber Trace
Trail Road
Urban Street
Van Auken Street
Virginia Lane
Walker Court
Washington Street
Wesley Road
West Street
William Street
Wilson Street
Wood Hollow Trail
Yukon Pass
Zona Drive

Matthew Cove
McClellan Street
McNair Lane
Michigan Avenue
Morningstar Road
Navarre Court
Northgate Boulevard
Oak Chase
Old Briar Trail
Ontario Place
Packard Place
Park Avenue
Park Place
Pearl Street
Pennsylvania Avenue
Phaeton Way
Phillip Street
Power Drive
Quail Run
Ralph Street
Riviera Court
Roselawn Court
Ruth Street
Seneca Court
Shawnee Court
Smith Drive
Sprott Street
Steve Street
Superior Drive
Tecumseh Court
Touring Drive
Union Street
Utility Park Drive
Van Buren Street
Walden Road
Walnut Street
Wayne Street
West edge Park Drive
Willard Drive
Willow Drive
Woodcliff Trail
Worth Road
Zimmerman Drive

Appendix B

Government
Government
Government
Government

As citizens of the United States of America we are subjected to many layers of government. These layers are broken down by government function, generally prescribed by which layer is best suited to provide that function.

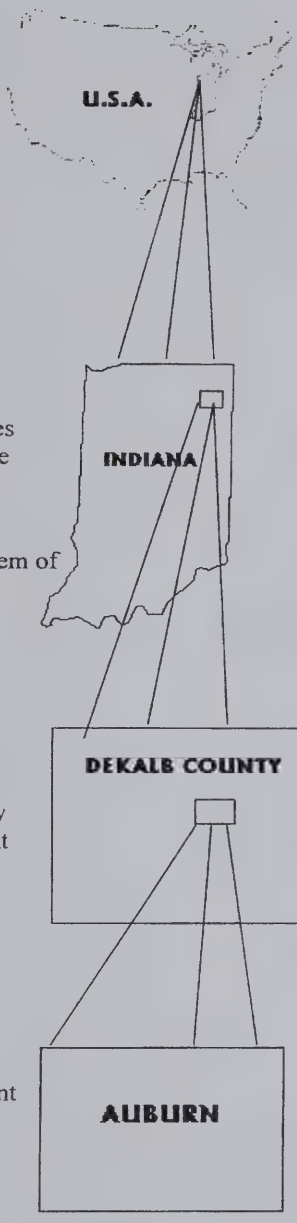
Some functions, are exclusive while others are duplicated by each layer. For example, national defense is wholly the function of the federal government. It can best provide the National security which we demand and enjoy regardless of which state, county, or city in which we live.

An example of the duplication of function is law enforcement. The federal government enacts and enforces criminal laws which are deemed universal to all states. State government enacts and enforces laws which are deemed universal to all counties and cities. Other laws such as the speed limits on county roads or city streets are best left to local enactment and enforcement.

An example of a function best left entirely to a city would be public utilities. Water and sewer services are generally provided by city government, although with the constantly creeping jurisdiction of federal and state over cities, such are provided in accordance with "standards," and in many cases financing provided by the federal and state governments.

All government flows from the United States Constitution, then to the states, then to the counties, and then to the cities. Here follows an illustration showing the flow and layering of government from federal to state, to county, to city.

All government emanates from the people via the Constitution of the United States



United States Government
- National Defense
- Interstate Transportation
- Law Enforcement
- National Parks
- Education

The United States Constitution leaves certain governmental functions to the States.

The Indiana Constitution adopted in 1852 created the government system of Indiana.

State of Indiana
- State Roads
- Law Enforcement
- State Parks
- Education

The Indiana Constitution leaves certain governmental functions to county and city government. County ordinances create county government as outlined by the State.

DeKalb County
- County Roads
- Law Enforcement
- Education

City ordinance create city government as outlined by the State.

City of Auburn
- City Streets
- Law Enforcement
- Parks
- Utilities

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By

John Martin Smith

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Architect's rendering of Auburn's City Hall built in 1913 and dedicated May 26, 1914. The image is from a post card.

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